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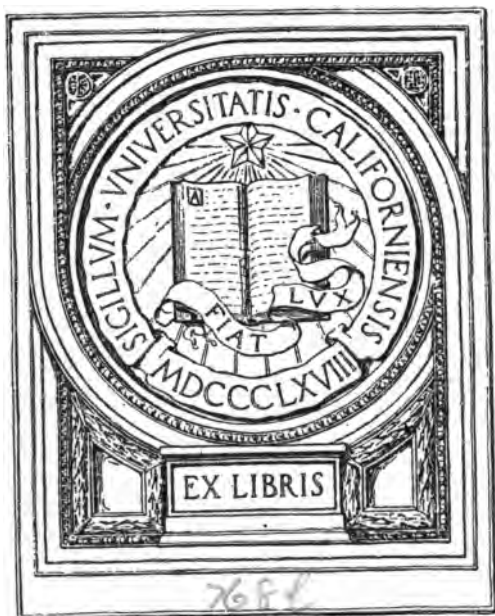
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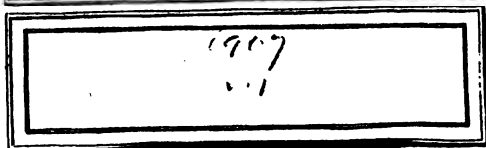
GREEK LIVES

H. WILKINSON M.A.

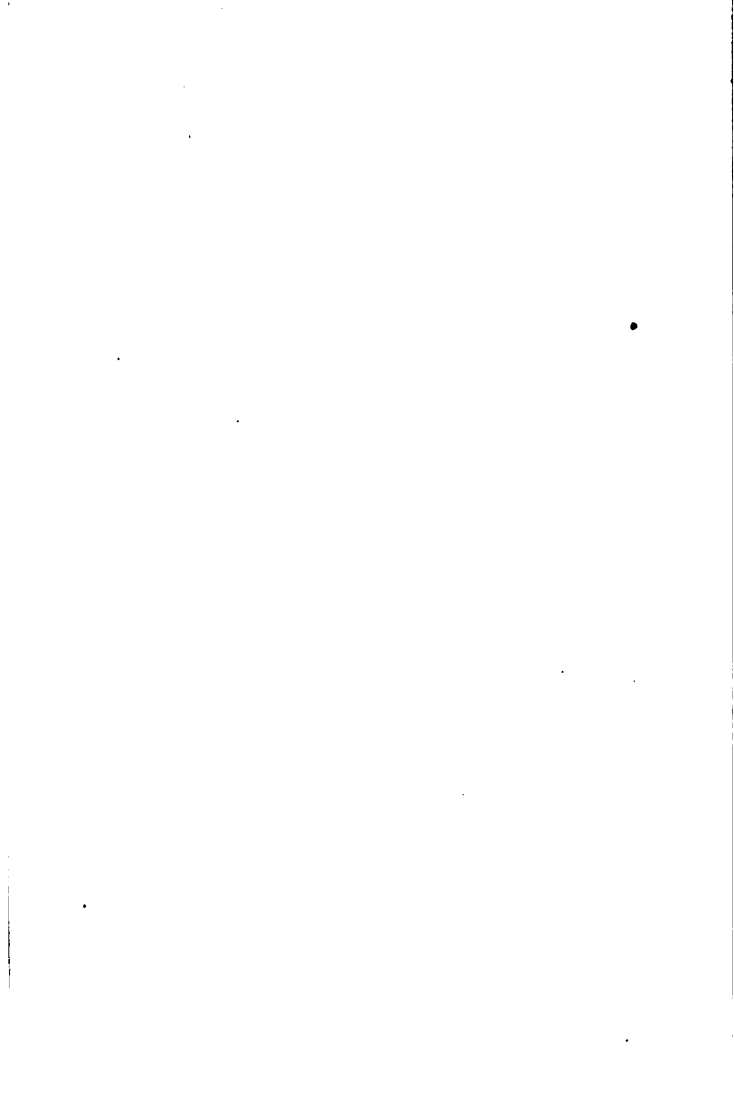




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**CORNELIUS NEPOS.**



Elementary Classics

# Cornelius Nepos

Vol. I.

*Edited, with Introduction, Notes, and Vocabulary, by*

Herbert Wilkinson, M.A.

Formerly Postmaster of Merton College, Oxford

*WITH ILLUSTRATIONS*

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## PREFACE.

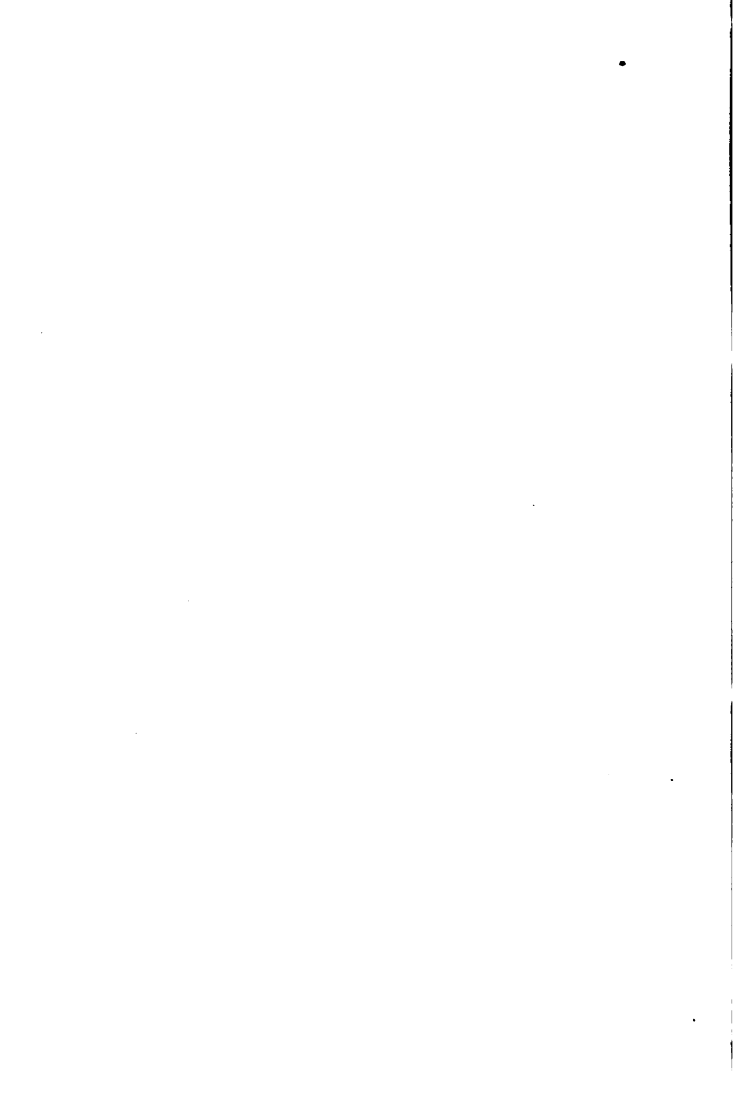
THIS is the first volume of a complete edition of the *Lives* of Cornelius Nepos. The Notes are intended for the use of beginners; and in the Vocabulary an attempt has been made to give fuller information as to the various meanings of important words than is generally found in similar works. The Text is mainly Halm's, with a few readings from other sources.

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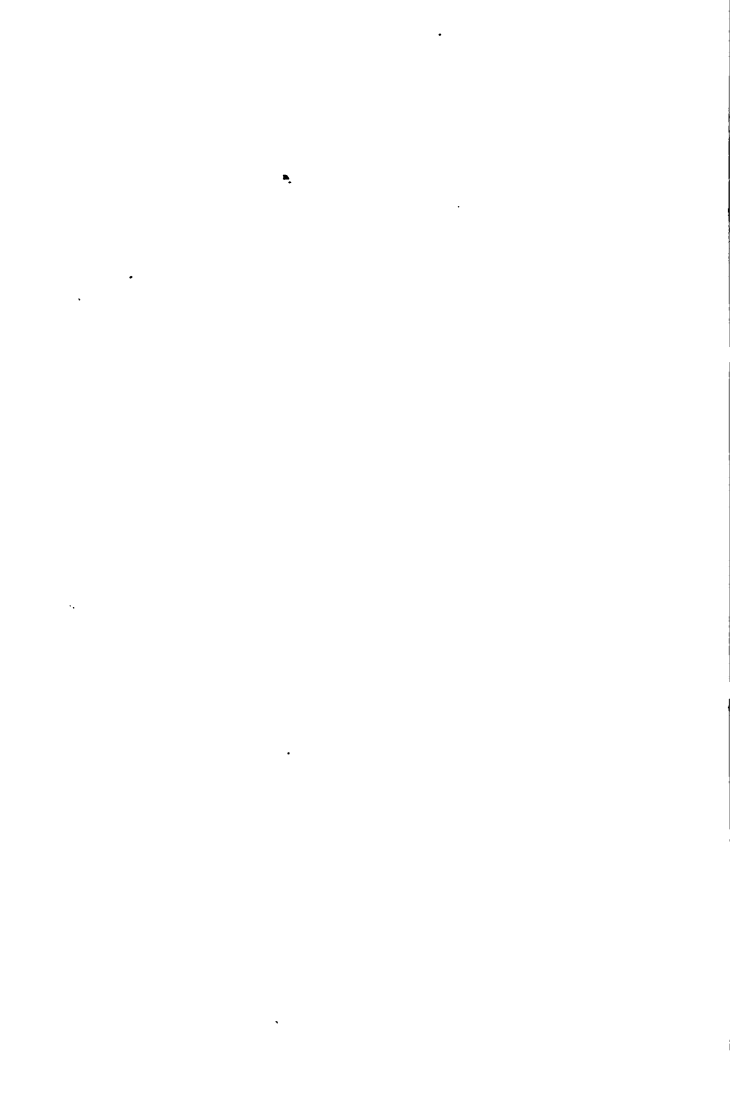
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## HISTORICAL INTRODUCTION.

### I. THE PERSIAN WARS.

**THE** first five lives in this volume are those of the chief Greeks who took part in the Persian Wars. The origin of these wars is to be found in the position of the Greek colonies on the coast of Asia Minor, and especially of those which had been founded by Ionians, that branch of the Greek race to which the Athenians belonged.

These were situated on the coast of Lydia, and had originally been independent of the Asiatic kings near them. About the year B.C. 550, Croesus, King of Lydia, had established a lordship over them, but he left them in peace, provided that they acknowledged his sovereignty and paid a small tribute. We learn from Herodotus that Croesus was an admirer of Greek civilisation and consulted the oracle of Apollo at Delphi. But when Cyrus, King of Persia, overthrew Croesus he refused to leave the Ionians to themselves. They fought for freedom and were



conquered, after applying in vain for help to Sparta. After the death of Cyrus and of his son Cambyses, Darius became King of Persia, B.C. 521. In order to keep the Ionians in subjection he supported the tyrants who ruled in the various cities, and when he made his campaign against the Scythians across the Danube, an Ionian fleet formed part of the expedition. How the bridge across the Danube was intrusted to the Ionian tyrants, and how Histiaeus of Miletus saved Darius and his army, is told in the life of Miltiades. Histiaeus, rewarded for his services by a gift of territory in Thrace, planned independence; Darius, becoming aware of his schemes, summoned him to court under pretence of doing him honour, leaving the rule of Miletus to his nephew Aristagoras.

Aristagoras, incited by Histiaeus, stirred up a revolt of Ionia and surrendered his sovereignty. The other tyrants were deposed (B.C. 500), and a general revolt followed. Again the Spartans refused help, but Athens sent a force which, aided by the Ionians, burnt Sardis. The Greeks, however, were soon forced to retire to the coast, and the Athenians went home.

Darius now set to work to reduce Ionia, and blockaded Miletus, the centre of the revolt. The Ionians had a powerful fleet, but it was weakened by treachery and desertion; and when the decisive moment came, few except the people of Miletus stood firm. They

were defeated at the battle of Lade (B.C. 496), and Miletus was stormed. Darius was now eager to subdue the Greeks in Europe, and especially to punish the Athenians for their share in the burning of Sardis. After an attempt to exact homage in B.C. 493, he sent a fleet and army commanded by Datis and Artaphernes (B.C. 490). They sacked the island of Naxos, captured Eretria in Euboea, which had aided in the destruction of Sardis, and landed at Marathon, about 20 miles N.E. of Athens. The Athenians could muster only 9000 men; the people of Plataea, a little town in the S. of Boeotia, sent 1000, but no other state came to the rescue of Athens. Sparta did indeed send a paltry force of 2000 men, but these arrived the day after the battle. Miltiades, as will be found in his life, was mainly responsible for the bold yet prudent policy of fighting in the open, and to his tactics no less than to the courage of his men the victory was due. The Persians fled to their ships, and sailed round the coast, hoping to find Athens undefended, but Miltiades, knowing that there were traitors within the walls, had marched back at once to defend the town. The Persians, thus disappointed, returned to Asia.

After the disgrace and death of Miltiades, the two leading men in Athens were Themistocles and Aristides. Aristides was opposed to any changes in the policy of Athens, and especially to the develop-

ment of her naval power, because this would increase the importance of the lower classes, who would mainly man the fleet, as opposed to the land-owners, who formed the most important part of the army. Themistocles, on the other hand, foresaw that the Persians would sooner or later renew their attempt, and that Athens must not hope for a second Marathon. He therefore persuaded the Athenians to spend the revenues of their silver mines upon building a fleet and improving the harbours ; so well did he succeed that in ten years Athens with a fleet of 200 triremes was by far the greatest naval power in Greece.

In B.C. 480 came the great invasion of the Persians under Xerxes, who had succeeded Darius in B.C. 485. The first stand of the Greeks was made at Thermopylae under Leonidas, King of Sparta. The Greek fleet was stationed at Artemisium, off the N. coast of Euboea, to prevent the Persians sailing down the channel and landing troops in the rear of Leonidas. It was under the command of Eurybiades, a Spartan, who required a bribe to induce him to stand his ground. After the death of Leonidas and his Spartans, the fleet, which had gained some successes over the Persian fleet at Artemisium, retired to Salamis, and as no resistance was made by land, Athens was occupied and burnt by the Persian army.

At Salamis, again, Eurybiades and the Peloponnesians, who cared only for the defence of their own

territory, would have retreated but for the opposition of Themistocles and for the unscrupulous stratagem, related at p. 13, by which he forced a battle upon his reluctant colleagues.

The victory was due even more to the position of the Greeks than to the skill and courage of the sailors. Their fleet was drawn up in a bay on the coast of Salamis, with its flanks protected by the promontories at either end, while the narrowness of the channel between Salamis and the mainland prevented the greater part of the huge Persian fleet from coming into action at all. The dismay of Xerxes at this defeat was increased by a timely hint that the Greeks were going to cut the bridge over the Hellespont. He left Mardonius behind with 300,000 men, and instructions to subdue Greece, while he with the rest of the army hastened home. In the following year Mardonius was defeated at Plataea by the Greeks under Pausanias, who commanded as regent for the young son of Leonidas. The Persian army was utterly destroyed, and Greece saved.

On the very same day a battle was fought at Mycale, near Miletus, on the coast of Asia Minor. The Greek fleet had crossed to Asia; the Persian admiral, remembering Salamis, sought safety ashore. The Greeks followed, and a battle was fought on the beach, in which the Persians were defeated and

their ships burnt. Thus on one day Greece was cleared of invaders and Ionia was set free.

## II. THE PELOPONNESIAN WAR.

UP to this time Sparta had been the acknowledged chief of the Greek States ; but her selfishness during the Persian invasions, followed by the insolent conduct of Pausanias towards the allies (p. 23), caused the Ionian colonists in Asia Minor and most of the islanders of the Aegean Sea to look to Athens as their future leader. A league was formed under Athens (B.C. 477) called the confederacy of Delos, because the funds contributed by the allies were kept in the temple of Apollo in that island. The object of the league was naval defence, and the various states contributed money and ships in proportion to their resources, the amount of their contributions being assessed by Aristides, "the just."

The league at first worked well. War was waged against Persia, and in B.C. 466 the allied forces under Cimon won a victory both by sea and land at the mouth of the river Eurymedon, on the south coast of Asia Minor. But already there were signs of discontent. The members of the league were gradually becoming the vassals instead of the allies of Athens. More and more of the lesser states instead of contributing ships paid money ; their representatives

ceased to hold meetings, and Athens instead of Delos became the seat of the treasury. The Athenian government used the money for their own purposes, and tyrannised over the allies, who grew more and more discontented, and as early as B.C. 466 the isle of Naxos revolted, but was forced to rejoin the league.

In this very year Themistocles fled from Greece; Aristides had died a short time before. Cimon was now the leader of the aristocratic, Pericles of the popular party at Athens; for though the Athenian constitution was democratic, and destined to become still more so under Pericles, there was a strong and wealthy party of nobles who still regarded Persia as the enemy to be feared, and wished to work harmoniously with Sparta. This party at first had the upper hand, partly no doubt owing to the successes of Cimon against the Persians; but the tide soon turned. A few years later the Helots, who were the serfs of the Spartans, revolted. The Spartans asked the Athenians for help, and Cimon was sent with an army. But the Spartans presently sent the Athenians away, suspecting them of treachery. The people of Athens were naturally indignant; Cimon lost his power, and about B.C. 459 was banished. The democratic party, which was opposed to Sparta, came into power.

Pericles, the leader of this party, saw clearly that Sparta, not Persia, was the real source of danger to Athens. The war with Persia, gradually died out,

ending about B.C. 445. The Long Walls were built connecting Athens with its port, Piraeus, which was four miles away. These walls were strongly fortified; and as in those days there were few mechanical appliances for attacking fortifications, Athens was tolerably safe, even if Attica were invaded. Corn could be imported and conveyed safely from Piraeus to the city, so that the loss of the native crops would be of little moment, for the rural population would take refuge within the walls, and be fed, like the townsfolk, on imported corn.

In B.C. 431 the Peloponnesian War broke out. The adherents of Sparta consisted chiefly of the states of Peloponnesus, who were joined also by the Boeotians more from hatred of Athens than from any love for Sparta. The two parties differed in race, in political principles, and in armament. The Spartans and their allies were mostly Dorians, whose form of government was aristocratic; that is, the power was in the hands of the nobles. As personal prowess and superior arms were of more influence in battles on land than on sea, these aristocratic states turned out better soldiers than their opponents, while the democratic Ionians, most of whom, too, were islanders, were by far the stronger at sea.

The events of the first ten years may be briefly summarised. The Spartans invaded Attica in B.C. 431 and 430, and the inhabitants, crowded within

the city, were attacked by the plague. In B.C. 429 Pericles died, and in the same year the Spartans, in violation of the oath taken by Pausanias, besieged Plataea, the ally of Athens, which fell in B.C. 427. All the inhabitants were killed and the city destroyed. But in the same year the Athenian admiral Phormio gained two brilliant victories over a vastly larger Spartan fleet off Naupactus, a naval station which Athens had established near the mouth of the Corinthian gulf. In B.C. 425 the Athenians blockaded a number of the best Spartan troops on the island of Sphacteria, off the W. coast of Peloponnesus. These men held out for a time, but Cleon, the leader of the popular party, aided by Demosthenes, who at this time was the best Athenian general, forced them to surrender, which greatly lowered the Spartan reputation throughout Greece. The Athenians now attempted conquests by land. They invaded Boeotia, but were defeated at Delium, B.C. 424, and about the same time Brasidas, the greatest general and statesman that Sparta produced in this war, went to Thrace and caused several towns on the coast to revolt from Athens. Cleon was sent against him, and both were killed.

With the leader of the war party out of the way, peace was possible, and was concluded in B.C. 421 chiefly by the Athenian general Nicias, Cleon's chief opponent, after whom it was named.



The peace was of short duration. Alcibiades became leader of the war party, and Athens began to act against Sparta in the affairs of Peloponnesus. They were defeated at Mantinea by the Spartans under King Agis, B.C. 418. In spite of this lesson they began to interfere in the affairs of Sicily, and fitted out a great expedition against Syracuse (B.C. 415). The part taken by Alcibiades in this expedition is related in the text. The attack on Syracuse was a failure, largely through the incapacity of Nicias; finally the men were all slain or captured, and Nicias himself, with Demosthenes, who had been sent with reinforcements, committed suicide, B.C. 413.

The scene of the war now shifts eastward. Alcibiades persuaded the Spartans to send a fleet to the coast of Asia and induce the Ionians to revolt from Athens. In B.C. 413, 412 Chios, Lesbos and Mitylene revolted, but the important island of Samos remained faithful, and became the Athenian headquarters. Tissaphernes, a Persian governor in Asia Minor, thinking that of all Greek states Athens was the most dangerous to his country, now made an alliance with the Spartans, and helped to pay their army. Alcibiades had fallen under the suspicion of the Spartans, who determined to put him to death, so he wished to be received once more at Athens. He persuaded the Athenians that he could

get them the help of Tissaphernes, with whom he had taken refuge, if they would recall him from exile; he also made it a condition that the democracy which had treated him so unjustly should be abolished. Accordingly a conspiracy was formed at Athens, and the aristocratic government of the Four Hundred established, B.C. 411. But it lasted only three months, and was never recognised by the army at Samos. The leaders of the army now made friends with Alcibiades, who saw that the democracy after all was more likely to serve his turn, and he was elected general, not at Athens, but at Samos. He did good service in helping to win battles in the Hellespont, thus raising the Spartan blockade which had interfered with the Athenian corn supply from the Black Sea. His triumphal return home in B.C. 408, his loss of office after the defeat of Cyme, and the closing scenes of his life are fully related in the text. With his downfall the last chance of Athens was gone. The Spartan Lysander was a far more capable general and politician than any Athenian now in power, and he was again helped by Persia. With his victory at Aegospotami, B.C. 405, and the consequent fall of Athens, B.C. 404, the Peloponnesian War came to an end.

### III. RESTORATION OF THE DEMOCRACY UNDER THRASYBULUS.

WITH the aid of Sparta the Athenian nobles again overthrew the democracy, and established the government of the "Thirty Tyrants," who were supported by a Spartan garrison. They put to death or banished their chief opponents, and Thrasybulus, who had aided in the recall of Alcibiades and the subsequent Athenian victories, took refuge at Thebes. With a small force he first seized the fortress of Phyle, on the road from Thebes to Athens, and then, after a victory over the forces of the Thirty, occupied the Piraeus. Here he again defeated the army of the Thirty, who, being presently deprived of support from Sparta, fell, and the democracy was restored.

### IV. CONON, IPHICRATES, CHABRIAS.

ALL these three commanders had some part in the revival of Athens after her defeat, and in the struggle against Spartan supremacy.

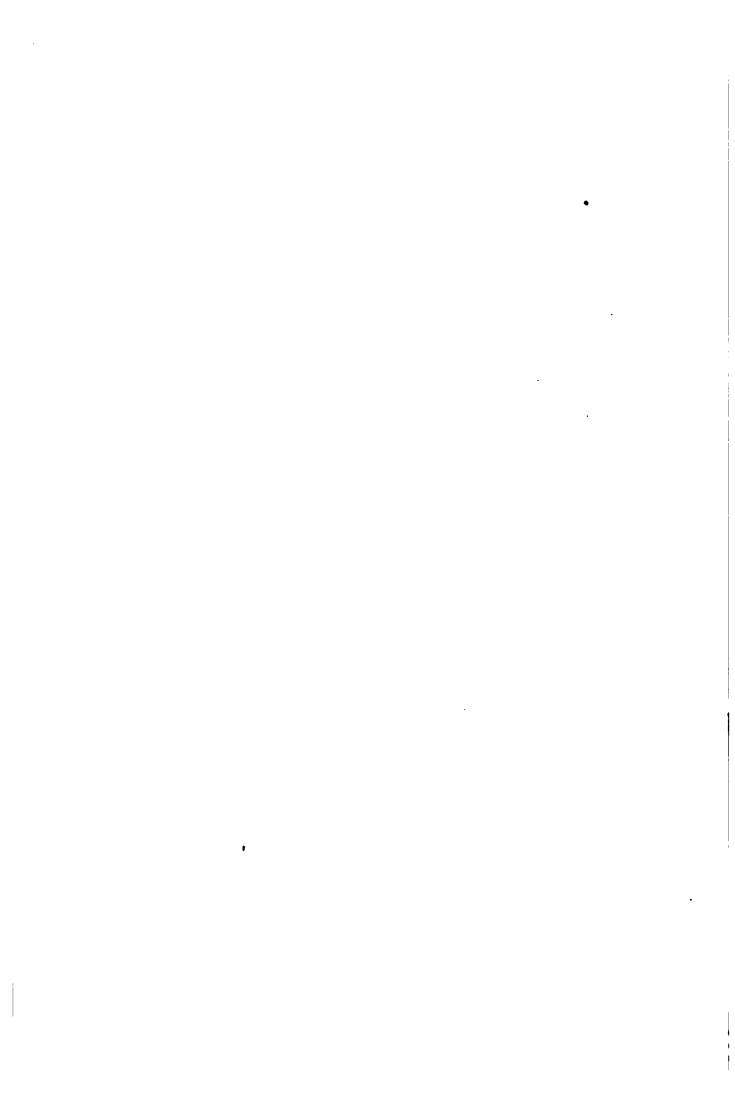
After the Peloponnesian War, Persia, following her usual policy of trying to weaken any Greek state more powerful than the rest, opposed Sparta. Conon made an alliance with the Satrap Pharnabazus about B.C. 397, hoping thereby to gain some advantage for Athens. He opposed the Spartan,

Agesilaus, with some success, and after defeating the Spartan fleet at Cnidus, B.C. 394, he had the satisfaction of rebuilding the Long Walls at Athens in the following year.

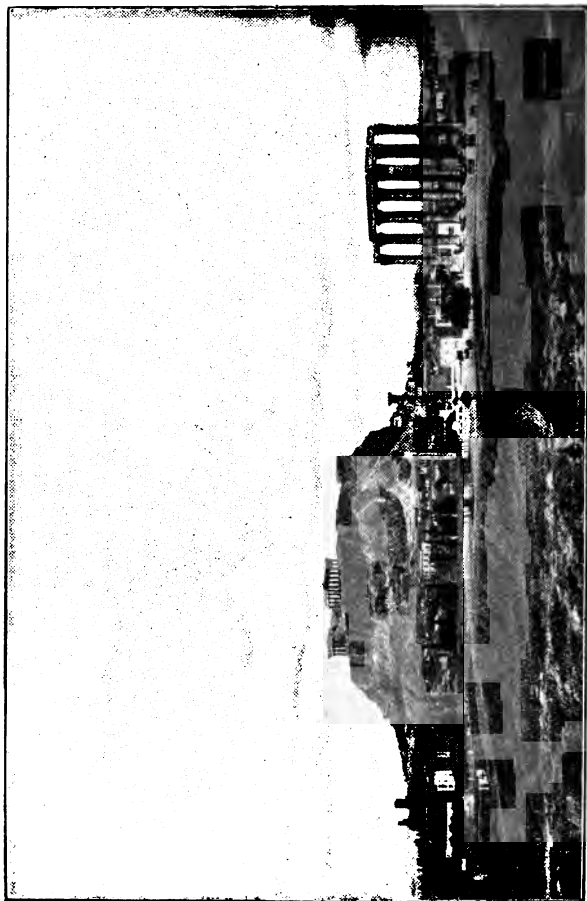
Iphicrates and Chabrias are noteworthy as marking the introduction of a change in Greek warfare, and indeed in Greek life. Unlike the generals of the Persian and Peloponnesian Wars, they were not merely prominent citizens who took to fighting, as to politics, because it was one of their duties to their country, but professional soldiers, and even to some extent soldiers of fortune, like Xenophon's Clearchus; that is, when their own state did not need their services they fought for anyone else who would pay them. The story of their lives is sufficiently related in the text.

#### V. DION.

SYRACUSE was the greatest of the Greek cities in Sicily. Towards the end of the Peloponnesian War there was a severe struggle between Greeks and Carthaginians in Sicily, and Dionysius the elder, being a capable general, gradually made himself master of Syracuse, and on his death in B.C. 367 his son succeeded to his position. Dion was a relative and trusted minister of the elder Dionysius, and his life as related by Nepos tells the tale of his expulsion of the younger Dionysius, his own establishment in power, and his unfortunate end.



**CORNELIUS NEPOS.**



Athenian Acropolis. (P. 1.)

## CORNELII NEPOTIS

### LIBER DE EXCELLENTIBUS DUCIBUS EXTERARUM GENTIUM.

#### PRAEFATIO.

1. Non dubito fore plerosque, Attice, qui hoc genus scripturae ~~deve~~ et non satis dignum summorum virorum personis iudicent, cum relatum legent, quis musicam docuerit Epaminondam, aut in eius virtutibus commemorari, saltasse eum com- 5 mode scienterque tibiis cantasse. Sed hi erunt fere, qui expertes litterarum Graecarum nihil rectum, nisi quod ipsorum moribus conveniat, putabunt. Hi si didicerint non eadem omnibus esse honesta atque turpia, sed omnia maiorum institutis iudicari, non 10 admirabuntur nos in Graiorum virtutibus exponendis mores eorum secutos. <sup>x</sup> Neque enim Cimoni fuit turpe, Atheniensium summo viro, sororem germanam habere in matrimonio, quippe cum cives eius eodem uterentur instituto. At id quidem nostris moribus 15 nefas habetur. Magnis in laudibus tota fere fuit



Graecia victorem Olympiae citari, in scaenam vero prodire ac populo esse spectaculo nemini in eisdem gentibus fuit turpitudini. Quae omnia apud nos  
 20 partim infamia, partim humilia atque ab honestate remota ponuntur. Contra ea pleraque nostris moribus sunt decora, quae apud illos turpia putantur. Quem enim Romanorum pudet uxorem ducere in convivium? aut cuius non mater familias primum  
 25 locum tenet aedium atque in celebritate versatur? Quod multo fit aliter in Graecia. Nam neque in convivium adhibetur nisi propinquorum, neque sedet nisi in interiore parte aedium, quae gynaeconitis appellatur, quo nemo accedit nisi propinqua cognatione coniunctus. Sed hic plura persequi cum  
 30 magnitudo voluminis prohibet, tum festinatio, ut ea explicem quae exorsus sum. Quare ad propositum veniemus et in hoc exponemus libro de vita excellentium imperatorum. ✕

## I. MILTIADES.

1. Miltiades, Cimonis filius, Atheniensis, cum et antiquitate generis et gloria maiorum et sua modestia unus omnium maxime floreret eaque esset aetate, ut non iam solum de eo bene sperare, sed etiam con  
 5 fidere cives possent sui talem eum futurum, qualem cognitum iudicarunt, accidit ut Athenienses Chersonesum colonos vellent mittere. Cuius generis cum

magnus numerus esset et multi eius demigrationis peterent societatem, ex iis delecti Delphos deliberatum missi sunt qui consulerent Apollinem, quo 10 potissimum duce uterentur. Namque tum Thraces eas regiones tenebant, cum quibus armis erat dimicandum. His consulentibus nominatim Pythia praecepit, ut Miltiadem imperatorem sibi sumerent: id si fecissent, incepta prospera futura. Hoc oraculi 15 responso Miltiades cum delecta manu classe Chersonesum profectus cum accessisset Lemnum et incolas eius insula sub potestatem redigere vellet Atheniensium, idque ut Lemnii sua sponte facerent postulasset, illi irridentes responderunt tum id se 20 facturos, cum ille domo navibus profectus vento aquilone venisset Lemnum. Hic enim ventus ab septemtrionibus oriens adversum tenet Athenis proficiscentibus. Miltiades morandi tempus non habens cursum direxit, quo tendebat, pervenitque Chersone- 25 sum.

2. Ibi brevi tempore barbarorum copiis disiectis, tota regione, quam petierat, potitus, loca castellis idonea communiit, multitudinem, quam secum duxerat, in agris collocavit crebrisque excursionibus locupletavit. Neque minus in ea re prudentia 5 quam felicitate adiutus est. Nam cum virtute militum devicisset hostium exercitus, summa aequitate res constituit atque ipse ibidem manere decrevit. Erat enim inter eos dignitate regia, quamquam

10 carebat nomine, neque id magis imperio quam iustitia consecutus. Neque eo setius Atheniensibus, a quibus erat profectus, officia praestabat. Quibus rebus fiebat ut non minus eorum voluntate perpetuum imperium obtineret, qui miserant, quam  
15 illorum, cum quibus erat profectus. Chersoneso tali modo constituta Lemnum revertitur et ex pacto postulat ut sibi urbem tradant. Illi enim dixerant, cum vento borea domo profectus eo pervenisset, sese dedituros, se enim domum Chersonesi habere. Cares,  
20 qui tum Lemnum incolebant, etsi praeter opinionem res ceciderat, tamen non dicto, sed secunda fortuna adversariorum capti resistere ausi non sunt atque  
— ex insula demigrarunt. Pari felicitate ceteras insulas, quae Cyclades nominantur, sub Atheniensium  
25 redegit potestatem.

3. Eisdem temporibus Persarum rex Darius ex Asia in Europam exercitu traiecto Scythis bellum inferre decrevit. Pontem fecit in Histro flumine, qua copias traduceret. Eius pontis, dum ipse  
5 abesset, custodes reliquit principes quos secum ex Ionia et Aeolide duxerat, quibus singulis suarum urbium perpetua dederat imperia. Sic enim facillime putavit se Graeca lingua loquentes, qui Asiam incolerent, sub sua retenturum potestate, si amicis  
10 suis oppida tuenda tradidisset, quibus se oppresso nulla spes salutis relinqueretur. In hoc fuit tum numero Miltiades cui illa custodia crederetur. Hic,

cum crebri afferrent nuntii male rem gerere Darium premique a Scythis, hortatus est pontis custodes, ne a fortuna datam occasionem liberandae Graeciae 15 dimitterent.† Nam si cum iis copiis, quas secum transportarat, interisset Darius, non solum Europam fore tutam, sed etiam eos, qui Asiam incolerent Graeci genere, liberos a Persarum futuros dominatione et periculo. Id facile effici posse: ponte enim 20 rescisso regem vel hostium ferro vel inopia paucis diebus interiturum. Ad hoc consilium cum plerique accederent, Histiaeus Milesius, ne res conficeretur, obstitit, dicens non idem ipsis, qui summas imperii tenerent, expedire et multitudini, quod Darii regno. 25 ipsorum niteretur dominatio: quo extincto ipsos potestate expulsos civibus suis poenas daturus. Itaque adeo se abhorrere a ceterorum consilio, ut nihil putet ipsis utilius quam confirmari regnum Persarum. Huius cum sententiam plurimi essent 30 secuti, Miltiades non dubitans tam multis consciis ad regis aures consilia sua perventura, Chersonesum reliquit ac rursus Athenas demigravit. Cuius ratio etsi non valuit, tamen magno opere est laudanda, cum amicior omnium libertati quam suae fuerit 35 dominationi.

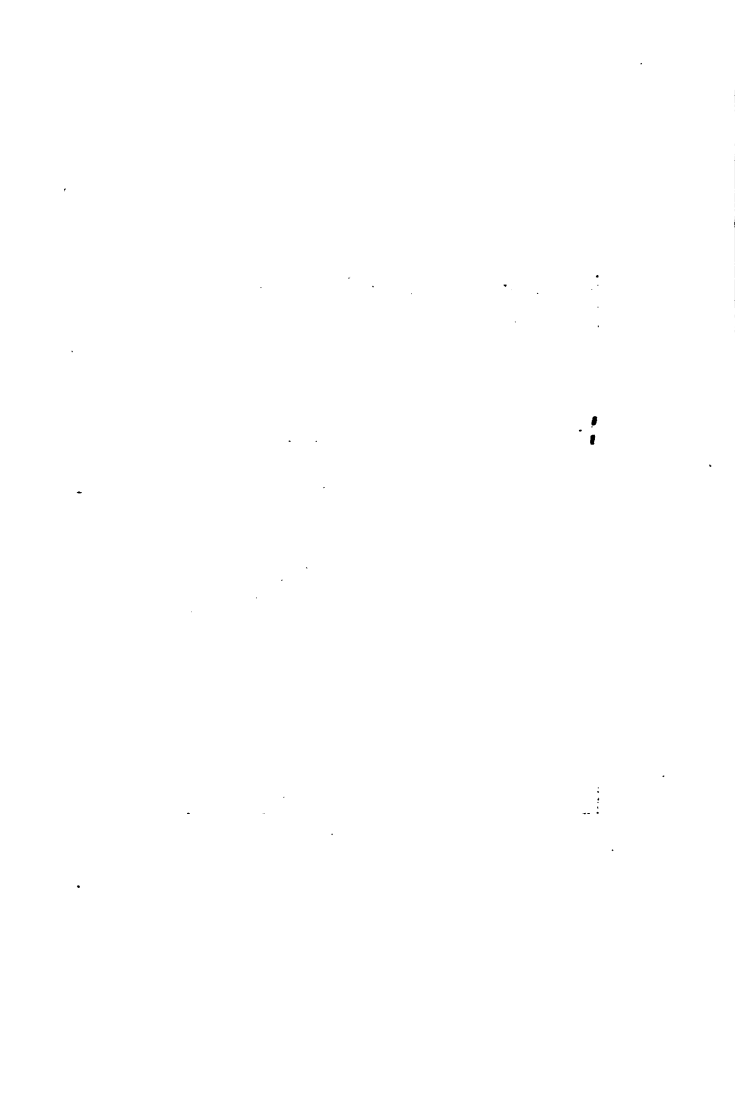
4. Darius autem, cum ex Europa in Asiam redisset, hortantibus amicis, ut Graeciam redigeret in suam potestatem, classem quingentarum navium comparavit eique Datim praefecit et Artaphernem

5 hisque ducenta peditum, decem equitum milia dedit, causam interserens se hostem esse Athēniensibus, quod eorum auxilio Iones Sardes expugnassent, suaque praesidia interfecissent. Illi praefecti regii classe ad Euboeam appulsa celeriter Eretriam ceperunt omnesque eius gentis cives abreptos in Asiam ad regem miserunt. Inde ad Atticam accesserunt ac suas copias in campum Marathona deduxerunt. Is abest ab oppido circiter milia passuum decem. Hoc tumultu Athenienses tam propinquo tamque 15 magno permoti auxilium nusquam nisi a Lacedaemoniis petiverunt, Phidippumque cursorem eius generis, qui hemerodromoe vocantur, Lacedaemonem miserunt, ut nuntiaret quam celeri opus esset auxilio. Domi autem creant decem praetores, qui 20 exercitui praeessent, in eis Miltiadem. Inter quos magna fuit contentio, utrum moenibus se defenderent an obviam irent hostibus acieque decernerent. Unus Miltiades maxime nitebatur, ut primo quoque tempore castra fierent: id si factum esset, et civibus 25 animum accessurum, cum viderent de eorum virtute non desperari, et hostes eadem re fore tardiores, si animadverterent auderi adversus se tam exiguis copiis dimicari.

5. Hoc in tempore nulla civitas Atheniensibus auxilio fuit praeter Plataeenses. Ea mille misit militum. Itaque horum adventu decem milia armatorum completa sunt, quae manus mirabili flagrabat



Greek Warrior.  
(Gravestone of Aristonautes.) (P. 6.)



pugnandi cupiditate. Quo factum est ut plus quam 5  
collegae Miltiades valeret. Eius ergo auctoritate  
impulsi Athenienses copias ex urbe eduxerunt  
locoque idoneo castra fecerunt. Dein postero die  
sub montis radicibus acie regione instructa non  
apertissima (namque arbores multis locis erant 10  
raræ) proelium commiserunt hoc consilio, ut et  
montium altitudine tegerentur et arborum tractu  
equitatus hostium impediretur, ne multitudine clau-  
derentur. † Datis etsi non aequum locum videbat  
suis, tamen fretus numero copiarum suarum con- 15  
fligere cupiebat, eoque magis, quod, priusquam  
Lacedaemonii subsidio venirent, dimicare utile arbi-  
trabatur. Itaque in aciem peditum centum, equitum  
decem milia produxit proeliumque commisit. In  
quo tanto plus virtute valuerunt Athenienses, ut 20  
decemplicem numerum hostium profligarint, adeoque  
eos perterruerint, ut Persae non castra, sed naves  
petierint. Qua pugna nihil adhuc exstitit nobilius:  
nulla enim umquam tam exigua manus tantas opes  
prostravit.

25

6. Cuius victoriae non alienum videtur quale  
praemium Miltiadi sit tributum docere, quo facilius  
intellegi possit eandem omnium civitatum esse  
naturam. Ut enim populi Romani honores quondam  
fuerunt rari et tenues ob eamque causam gloriosi, 5  
nunc autem effusi atque obsoleti, sic olim apud  
Athenienses fuisse reperimus. Namque huic Mil-



tiadi, qui Athenas totamque Graeciam liberarat, talis  
honus tributus est, in porticu, quae Poecile vocatur,  
10 cum pugna depingeretur Marathonia, ut in decem  
praetorum numero prima eius imago poneretur isque  
hortaretur milites proeliumque committeret. Idem  
ille populus, posteaquam maius imperium est nactus  
et largitione magistratum corruptus est, trecentas  
15 statuas Demetrio Phalereo decrevit.

7. Post hoc proelium classem septuaginta navium  
Athenienses eidem Miltiadi dederunt, ut insulas,  
quae barbaros adiuverant, bello persequeretur. Quo  
in imperio plerasque ad officium redire coëgit,  
5 nonnullas vi expugnavit. Ex his Parum insulam  
opibus elatam cum oratione reconciliare non posset,  
copias e navibus eduxit, urbem operibus clausit,  
omnique commeatu privavit, dein vineis ac testu-  
dinibus constitutis propius muros accessit. Cum  
10 iam in eo esset ut oppido potiretur, procul in  
continenti lucus, qui ex insula conspiciebatur, nescio  
quo casu nocturno tempore incensus est. Cuius  
flamma ut ab oppidanis et oppugnatoribus est visa,  
utrisque venit in opinionem signum a classiariis  
15 regiis datum. Quo factum est ut et Parii a dedi-  
tione deterrerentur et Miltiades, timens ne classis  
regia adventaret, incensis operibus, quae statuerat,  
cum totidem navibus atque erat profectus Athenas  
magna cum offensione civium suorum rediret. Ac-  
20 cusatus ergo est proditionis, quod, cum Parum

expugnare posset, a rege corruptus infectis rebus discessisset. Eo tempore aeger erat vulneribus, quae in oppugnando oppido acceperat. Itaque cum ipse pro se dicere non posset, verba fecit frater eius Stesagoras. Causa cognita capitis absolutus pecunia 25 multatus est, eaque lis quinquaginta talentis aestimata est, quantus in classem sumptus factus erat. Hanc pecuniam quod solvere in praesentia non poterat, in vincla publica coniectus est ibique diem obiit supremum.

30

8. Hic etsi crimine Pario est accusatus, tamen alia causa fuit damnationis. Namque Athenienses propter Pisistrati tyrannidem, quae paucis annis ante fuerat, nimiam civium suorum potentiam extimescebant. Miltiades, multum in imperiis magistrati- 5 busque versatus, non videbatur posse esse privatus, praesertim cum consuetudine ad imperii cupiditatem trahi videretur. Nam in Chersoneso omnes illos quos habitarat annos perpetuam obtinuerat dominationem tyrannusque fuerat appellatus, sed iustus. 10 Non erat enim vi consecutus, sed suorum voluntate, eamque potestatem bonitate retinebat. Omnes autem et dicuntur et habentur tyranni, qui potestate sunt perpetua in ea civitate, quae libertate usa est. Sed in Miltiade erat cum summa humanitas tum mira 15 communitas, ut nemo tam humilis esset, cui non ad eum aditus pateret; magna auctoritas apud omnes civitates, nobile nomen, laus rei militaris maxima.

Haec populus respiciens maluit illum innoxium plecti  
20 quam se diutius esse in timore.

## II. THEMISTOCLES.

1. Themistocles, Neocli filius, Atheniensis. Huius  
vitia ineuntis adulescentiae magnis sunt emendata  
virtutibus, adeo ut anteferatur huic nemo, pauci  
pares putentur. Sed ab initio est ordiendus. Pater  
5 eius Neocles generosus fuit. Is uxorem Halicarnas-  
siam civem duxit, ex qua natus est Themistocles.  
Qui cum minus esset probatus parentibus, quod et  
liberius vivebat et rem familiarem neglegebat, a  
patre exheredatus est. Quae contumelia non fregit  
10 eum, sed erexit. Nam cum iudicasset sine summa  
industria non posse eam exstingui, totum se dedit  
rei publicae, diligentius amicis famaeque serviens.  
Multum in iudiciis privatis versabatur, saepe in  
contionem populi prodibat; nulla res maior sine eo  
15 gerebatur; celeriter quae opus erant reperiebat,  
facile eadem oratione explicabat, neque minus in  
rebus gerendis promptus quam excogitandis erat,  
quod et de instantibus, ut ait Thucydides, verissime  
iudicabat et de futuris callidissime coniciebat. Quo  
20 factum est ut brevi tempore illustraretur.

2. Primus autem gradus fuit capessendae rei  
publicae bello Corcyraeo; ad quod gerendum praetor

a populo factus, non solum praesenti bello, sed etiam reliquo tempore ferociorem reddidit civitatem. Nam cum pecunia publica, quae ex metallis redibat, largitione magistratuum quotannis interiret, ille persuasit populo ut ea pecunia classis centum navium aedificaretur. Qua celeriter effecta primum Corcyraeos fregit, deinde maritimos praedones consecrando mare tutum reddidit. In quo cum divitiis ornavit, tum etiam peritissimos belli navalis fecit Athenienses. Id quantae saluti fuerit universae Graeciae, bello cognitum est Persico. Nam cum Xerxes et mari et terra bellum universae inferret Europae, cum tantis copiis, quantas neque ante nec postea habuit quisquam; huius enim classis mille et ducentarum navium longarum fuit, quam duo milia onerariarum sequebantur, terrestris autem exercitus septingenta peditum, equitum quadringenta milia fuerunt. Cuius de adventu cum fama in Graeciam esset perlata et maxime Athenienses peti dicerentur propter pugnam Marathoniam, miserunt Delphos consultum, quidnam facerent de rebus suis. Deliberantibus Pythia respondit, ut moenibus ligneis se munirent. Id responsum quo valeret cum intellegeret nemo, Themistocles persuasit consilium esse Apollinis, ut in naves se suaeque conferrent; eum enim a deo significari murum ligneum. Tali consilio probato addunt ad superiores totidem naves triremes, suaeque omnia, quae moveri poterant,

partim Salamina, partim Troezena deportant ; arcem sacerdotibus paucisque maioribus natu ad sacra procuranda tradunt, reliquum oppidum relinquunt.

3. Huius consilium plerisque civitatibus displicebat et in terra dimicari magis placebat. Itaque missi sunt delecti cum Leonida, Lacedaemoniorum rege, qui Thermopylas occuparent longiusque barbaros progredi non paterentur. Hi vim hostium non sustinuerunt eoque loco omnes interierunt. At classis communis Graeciae trecentarum navium, in qua ducentae erant Atheniensium, primum apud Artemisium inter Euboeam continentemque terram  
10 cum classiariis regiis conflixit. Angustias enim Themistocles quaerebat, ne multitudine circumiretur. Hic etsi pari proelio discesserant, tamen eodem loco non sunt ausi manere, quod erat periculum, ne, si pars navium adversariorum Euboeam  
15 superasset, ancipiti premerentur periculo. Quo factum est ut ab Artemisio discederent et exadversum Athenas apud Salamina classem suam constituerent.

4. At Xerxes Thermopylis expugnatis protinus accessit astu idque nullis defendentibus, interfectis sacerdotibus, quos in arce invenerat, incendio delevit. Cuius flamma perterriti classiarii cum manere non  
5 auderent et plurimi hortarentur, ut domos suas discederent moenibusque se defenderent, Themistocles unus restitit et universos pares esse posse aiebat, dispersos testabatur perituros, idque Eury-

biadi, regi Lacedaemoniorum, qui tum summae imperii praeerat, fore affirmabat. Quem cum minus 10 quam vellet moveret, noctu de servis suis quem habuit fidelissimum ad regem misit, ut ei nuntiaret suis verbis, adversarios eius in fuga esse: qui si discessissent, maiore cum labore et longinquiore tempore bellum confecturum, cum singulos con- 15 sectari cogeretur: quos si statim aggrederetur, brevi universos oppressurum. Hoc eo valebat, ut ingratiis ad depugnandum omnes cogerentur. Hac re audita barbarus, nihil doli subesse credens, postridie alienissimo sibi loco, contra opportunissimo hostibus adeo 20 angusto mari conflixit, ut eius multitudo navium explicari non potuerit. Victus ergo est magis etiam consilio Themistocli quam armis Graeciae.

5. Hic etsi male rem gesserat, tamen tantus habebat reliquias copiarum, ut etiamtum iis opprimere posset hostes: iterum ab eodem gradu depulsus est. Nam Themistocles, verens ne bellare perseveraret, certiores eum fecit id agi, ut pons, 5 quem ille in Hellesponto fecerat, dissolveretur ac reditu in Asiam excluderetur, idque ei persuasit. Itaque qua sex mensibus iter fecerat, eadem minus diebus triginta in Asiam reversus est seque a Themistocle non superatum, sed conservatum iudi- 10 cavit. Sic unius viri prudentia Graecia liberata est Europaeque succubuit Asia. Haec altera victoria, quae cum Marathonio possit comparari tropaeo.

Nam pari modo apud Salamina parvo numero  
15 navium maxima post hominum memoriam classis  
est devicta.

6. Magnus hoc bello Themistocles fuit neque  
minor in pace. Cum enim Phalerico portu neque  
magno neque bono Athenienses uterentur, huius  
consilio triplex Piraei portus constitutus est iisque  
5 moenibus circumdatus, ut ipsam urbem dignitate  
aequiperaret, utilitate superaret. Idem muros  
Atheniensium restituit praecipuo suo periculo.  
Namque Lacedaemonii causam idoneam nacti prop-  
ter barbarorum excursiones, qua negarent oportere  
10 extra Peloponnesum ullam urbem muros habere,  
ne essent loca munita, quae hostes possiderent,  
Athenienses aedificantes prohibere sunt conati. Hoc  
longe alio spectabat atque videri volebant. Athe-  
nienses enim duabus victoriis, Marathonia et  
15 Salaminia, tantam gloriam apud omnes gentes erant  
consecuti, ut intellegerent Lacedaemonii de prin-  
cipatu sibi cum iis certamen fore. Quare eos quam  
infirmos esse volebant. Postquam autem audi-  
erunt muros strui legatos Athenas miserunt, qui  
20 id fieri vetarent. His praesentibus desierunt ac se  
de ea re legatos ad eos missuros dixerunt. Hanc  
legationem suscepit Themistocles et solus primo  
profectus est: reliqui legati ut tum exirent, cum  
satis alti tuendo muri exstructi viderentur, prae-  
25 cepit: interim omnes, servi atque liberi, opus

facerent neque ulli loco parcerent, sive sacer sive privatus esset sive publicus, et undique, quod idoneum ad muniendum putarent, congererent. Quo factum est ut Atheniensium muri ex sacellis sepulcrisque constarent.

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7. Themistocles autem, ut Lacedaemonem venit, adire ad magistratus noluit et dedit operam, ut quam longissime tempus duceret, causam interponens se collegas exspectare. Cum Lacedaemonii quererentur opus nihilo minus fieri eumque in ea re conari fallere, interim reliqui legati sunt consecuti. A quibus cum audisset non multum superesse munitionis, ad ephoros Lacedaemoniorum accessit, penes quos summum erat imperium, atque apud eos contendit falsa iis esse delata: quare aequum esse illos viros bonos nobilesque mittere quibus fides haberetur, qui rem explorarent: interea se obsidem retinerent. Gestus est ei mos, tresque legati functi summis honoribus Athenas missi sunt. Cum his collegas suos Themistocles iussit proficisci iisque praedixit, ut ne prius Lacedaemoniorum legatos dimitterent quam ipse esset remissus. Hos postquam Athenas pervenisse ratus est, ad magistratus senatumque Lacedaemoniorum adiit et apud eos liberrime professus est: Athenienses suo consilio, quod communi iure gentium facere possent, deos publicos suosque patrios ac penates, quo facilius ab hoste possent defendere, muris saepsisse neque in

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eo quod inutile esset Graeciae fecisse. Nam illorum  
25 urbem ut propugnaculum oppositum esse barbaris,  
apud quam iam bis classes regias fecisse naufragium.  
Lacedaemonios autem male et iniuste facere, qui id  
potius intuerentur, quod ipsorum dominationi quam  
quod universae Graeciae utile esset. Quare, si suos  
30 legatos recipere vellent, quos Athenas miserant, se  
remitterent, cum aliter illos numquam in patriam  
essent recepturi.

8. Tamen non effugit civium suorum invidiam.  
Namque ob eundem timorem, quo damnatus erat  
Miltiades, testularum suffragiis e civitate eiectus  
Argos habitatum concessit. Hic cum propter multas  
5 virtutes magna cum dignitate viveret, Lacedaemonii  
legatos Athenas miserunt, qui eum absentem accusa-  
rent, quod societatem cum rege Perse ad Graeciam  
opprimendam fecisset. Hoc crimine absens pro-  
ditionis damnatus est. Id ut audivit, quod non  
10 satis tutum se Argis videbat, Corcyram demigravit.  
Ibi cum eius principes animadvertisset timere, ne  
propter se bellum iis Lacedaemonii et Athenienses  
indicerent, ad Admetum, Molossum regem, cum quo  
ei hospitium erat, confugit. Huc cum venisset et  
15 in praesentia rex abesset, quo maiore religione se  
receptum tueretur, filium eius parvulum arripuit et  
cum eo se in sacrarium, quod summa colebatur  
caerimonia, coniecit. Inde non prius egressus est,  
quam rex eum data dextra in fidem reciperet; quam



**Ostrakon (testudo) used to vote against Themistocles. (P. 16.)**



Apollo and Eagle (?).  
(Coin struck by Themistocles at  
Magnaesia.) (P. 16.)



**Statue of Themistocles at Magnesia.**  
(Late Coin of the City.) (P. 16.)



**Archaic Figure of Athena Chalcioikos.**  
(Coin of Lacedaemon.) (P. 25.)



praestitit. Nam cum ab Atheniensibus et Lacedae- 20  
moniis exposceretur publice, supplicem non prodidit  
monuitque ut consuleret sibi: difficile enim esse in  
tam propinquo loco tuto eum versari. Itaque  
Pydnam eum deduci iussit et quod satis esset prae-  
sidii dedit. Hic in navem omnibus ignotus nautis 25  
escendit. Quae cum tempestate maxima Naxum  
ferretur, ubi tum Atheniensium erat exercitus,  
sensit Themistocles, si eo pervenisset, sibi esse  
pereundum. Hac necessitate coactus domino navis,  
quis sit, aperit, multa pollicens, si se conservasset. 30  
At ille clarissimi viri captus misericordia diem  
noctemque procul ab insula in salo navem tenuit  
in ancoris neque quemquam ex ea exire passus est.  
Inde Ephesum pervenit ibique Themistoclem ex-  
ponit. Cui ille pro meritis postea gratiam rettulit. 35

9. Scio plerosque ita scripsisse, Themistoclem  
Xerxe regnante in Asiam transisse. Sed ego potis-  
simum Thucydidi credo, quod aetate proximus de  
iis, qui illorum temporum historiam reliquerunt, et  
eiusdem civitatis fuit. Is autem ait ad Artaxerxen 5  
eum venisse atque his verbis epistulam misisse:  
'Themistocles veni ad te, qui plurima mala omnium  
Graiorum in domum tuam intuli, quamdiu mihi  
necesse fuit adversum patrem tuum bellare patri-  
amque meam defendere. Idem multo plura bona 10  
feci, postquam in tuto ipse et ille in periculo esse  
coepit. Nam cum in Asiam reverti vellet proelio

apud Salamina facto, litteris eum certiolem feci id  
agi ut pons, quem in Hellesponto fecerat, dissolve-  
15 retur atque ab hostibus circumiretur; quo nuntio  
ille periculo est liberatus. Nunc autem confugi  
ad te exagitatus a cuncta Graecia, tuam petens  
amicitiam; quam si ero adeptus, non minus me  
bonum amicum habebis, quam fortem inimicum ille  
20 expertus est. Te autem rogo, ut de iis rebus,  
quas tecum colloqui volo, annum mihi tempus des  
eoque transacto ad te venire patiaris.'

10. Huius rex animi magnitudinem admirans  
cupiensque talem virum sibi conciliari veniam dedit.  
Ille omne illud tempus litteris sermonique Per-  
sarum se dedit: quibus adeo eruditus est, ut  
5 multo commodius dicatur apud regem verba fecisse,  
quam ii poterant, qui in Perside erant nati. Hic  
cum multa regi esset pollicitus gratissimumque  
illud, si suis uti consiliis vellet, illum Graeciam  
bello oppressurum, magnis muneribus ab Artaxerxe  
10 donatus in Asiam rediit domiciliumque Magnesiae  
sibi constituit. Namque hanc urbem ei rex donarat,  
his quidem verbis, quae ei panem praeberet (ex  
qua regione quinquagena talenta quotannis redi-  
bant), Lampsacum autem, unde vinum sumeret,  
15 Myunta, ex qua obsonium haberet.

Huius ad nostram memoriam monumenta man-  
serunt duo: sepulcrum prope oppidum, in quo est  
sepultus, statua in foro Magnesiae. De cuius morte

multimodis apud plerosque scriptum est, sed nos eundem potissimum Thucydidem auctorem probamus, qui illum ait Magnesia morbo mortuum, neque negat fuisse famam, venenum sua sponte sumpsisse, cum se, quae regi de Graecia opprimenda pollicitus esset, praestare posse desperaret. Idem ossa eius clam in Attica ab amicis sepulta, quoniam legibus non concederetur, quod proditiōis esset damnatus, memoriae prodidit.

## III. ARISTIDES.

1. Aristides, Lysimachi filius, Atheniensis, aequalis fere fuit Themistocli. Itaque cum eo de principatu contendit: namque obtrectarunt inter se. In his autem cognitum est, quanto antestaret eloquentia innocentiae. Quamquam enim adeo excellebat Aristides abstinentia, ut unus post hominum memoriam, quem quidem nos audierimus, cognomine Iustus sit appellatus, tamen a Themistocle collabefactus testula illa exilio decem annorum multatus est. Qui quidem cum intellegeret reprimi concitatam multitudinem non posse, cedensque animadvertisset quendam scribentem, ut patria pelleretur, quaesisse ab eo dicitur, quare id faceret aut quid Aristides commisisset, cur tanta poena dignus duceretur. Cui ille respondit se ignorare Aristiden, sed sibi non

placere, quod tam cupide laborasset, ut praeter ceteros Iustus appellaretur. Hic decem annorum legitimam poenam non pertulit. Nam postquam Xerxes in Graeciam descendit, sexto fere anno  
20 quam erat expulsus, populi scito in patriam restitutus est.

2. Interfuit autem pugnae navali apud Salamina, quae facta est prius quam poena liberaretur. Idem praetor fuit Atheniensium apud Plataeas in proelio, quo fusus barbarorum exercitus Mardoniusque inter-  
5 fectus est. Neque aliud est ullum huius in re militari illustre factum quam huius imperii memoria, iustitiae vero et aequitatis et innocentiae multa, in primis quod eius aequitate factum est, cum in com-  
10 muni classe esset Graeciae simul cum Pausania quo duce Mardonius erat fugatus, ut summa imperii maritimi ab Lacedaemoniis transferretur ad Athenienses. Namque ante id tempus et mari et terra  
duces erant Lacedaemonii. Tum autem et intemperantia Pausaniae et iustitia factum est Aristidis,  
15 ut omnes fere civitates Graeciae ad Atheniensium societatem se applicarent et adversus barbaros hos duces deligerent sibi.

3. Quos quo facilius repellerent, si forte bellum renovare conarentur, ad classes aedificandas exercitusque comparandos quantum pecuniae quaeque civitas daret, Aristides delectus est qui constitueret,  
5 eiusque arbitrio quadringena et sexagena talenta







quotannis Delum sunt collata; id enim commune aerarium esse voluerunt. Quae omnis pecunia postero tempore Athenas translata est. Hic qua fuerit abstinentia, nullum est certius indicium quam quod, cum tantis rebus praefuisset, in tanta paupertate 10 decessit, ut qui efferretur vix reliquerit. Quo factum est ut filiae eius publice alerentur et de communi aerario dotibus datis collocarentur. Deceffit autem fere post annum quartum quam Themistocles Athenis erat expulsus. 15

#### IV. PAUSANIAS.

1. Pausanias Lacedaemonius magnus homo, sed varius in omni genere vitae fuit; nam ut virtutibus eluxit, sic vitiis est obrutus. Huius illustrissimum est proelium apud Plataeas. Namque illo duce Mardonius, satrapes regius, natione Medus, regis 5 gener, in primis omnium Persarum et manu fortis et consilii plenus, cum ducentis milibus peditum, quos viritim legerat, et viginti equitum haud ita magna manu Graeciae fugatus est, eoque ipse dux cecidit proelio. Qua victoria elatus plurima miscere 10 coepit et maiora concupiscere. Sed primum in eo est reprehensus, quod ex praeda tripodem aureum Delphis posuisset epigrammate inscripto, in quo haec erat sententia; suo ductu barbaros apud

15 Plataeas esse deletos eiusque victoriae ergo Apollini id donum dedisse. Hos versus Lacedaemonii exsculpservnt neque aliud scripserunt quam nomina earum civitatum, quarum auxilio Persae erant victi.

2. Post id proelium eundem Pausaniam cum classe communi Cyprum atque Hellespontum miserunt, ut ex his regionibus barbarorum praesidia depelleret. Pari felicitate in ea re usus elatius se  
5 gerere coepit maioresque appetere res. Nam cum Byzantio expugnato cepisset complures Persarum nobiles atque in eis nonnullos regis propinquos, hos clam Xerxi remisit, simulans ex vinculis publicis effugisse, et cum iis Gongylum Eretriensem, qui  
10 litteras regi redderet, in quibus haec fuisse scripta Thucydides memoriae prodidit; 'Pausanias, dux Spartae, quos Byzanti ceperat, postquam propinquos tuos cognovit, tibi muneri misit seque tecum affinitate coniungi cupit; quare, si tibi videtur, des  
15 ei filiam tuam nuptum. Id si feceris, et Spartam et ceteram Graeciam sub tuam potestatem se adiuvante te redacturum pollicetur. His de rebus si quid geri volueris, certum hominem ad eum mittas  
'face, cum quo colloquatur.' Rex tot hominum  
20 salute tam sibi necessariorum magno opere gavisus confestim cum epistula Artabazum ad Pausaniam mittit, in qua eum collaudat ac petit, ne cui rei parcat ad ea efficienda, quae pollicetur; si perfecerit, nullius rei a se repulsam laturum. Huius Pausanias

voluntate cognita alacrior ad rem gerendam factus 25  
in suspicionem cecidit Lacedaemoniorum. Quo facto  
domum revocatus, accusatus capitis absolvitur, mul-  
tatur tamen pecunia; quam ob causam ad classem  
remissus non est.

3. At ille post non multo sua sponte ad exercitum  
rediit et ibi non callida, sed dementi ratione cogitata  
patefecit: non enim mores patrios solum, sed etiam  
cultum vestitumque mutavit. Apparatu regio ute-  
batur, veste Medica; satellites Medi et Aegyptii 5  
sequebantur; epulabatur more Persarum luxuriosius  
quam qui aderant perpeti possent; aditum petenti-  
bus conveniendi non dabat, superbe respondebat,  
crudeliter imperabat. Spartam redire nolebat; Col-  
onas, qui locus in agro Troade est, se contulerat; 10  
ibi consilia cum patriae tum sibi inimica capiebat.  
Id postquam Lacedaemonii rescierunt, legatos cum  
clava ad eum miserunt, in qua more illorum erat  
scriptum: nisi domum reverteretur, se capitis eum  
damnaturus. Hoc nuntio commotus, sperans se 15  
etiamtum pecunia et potentia instans periculum  
posse depellere, domumrediit. Huc ut venit, ab  
ephoris in vincla publica est coniectus: licet enim  
legibus eorum cuivis ephoro hoc facere regi. Hinc  
tamen se expedivit, neque eo magis carebat sus- 20  
picionem: nam opinio manebat eum cum rege habere  
societatem. Est genus quoddam hominum, quod  
Hilotae vocatur, quorum magna multitudo agros

Lacedaemoniorum colit servorumque munere fungi-  
25 tur. Hos quoque sollicitare spe libertatis existima-  
batur. Sed quod harum rerum nullum erat apertum  
crimen, quo argui posset, non putabant de tali  
tamque claro viro suspicionibus oportere indicari,  
et exspectandum dum se ipsa res aperiret.

4. Interim Argilius quidam adolescentulus, cum  
epistulam ab eo ad Artabazum accepisset eique in  
suspicionem venisset aliquid in ea de se esse scrip-  
tum quod nemo eorum redisset, qui super tali causa  
5 eodem missi erant, vincla epistolae laxavit signoque  
detracto cognovit, si pertulisset, sibi esse pereundum.  
Erant in eadem epistula quae ad ea pertinebant,  
quae inter regem Pausaniamque convenerant. Has  
ille litteras ephoris tradidit. Non est praetereunda  
10 gravitas Lacedaemoniorum hoc loco. Nam ne huius  
quidem indicio impulsus sunt ut Pausaniam compre-  
henderent, neque prius vim adhibendam putaverunt,  
quam se ipse indicasset. Itaque huic indici, quid fieri  
vellent, praeceperunt. Fanum Neptuni est Taenari,  
15 quod violari nefas putant Graeci. Eo ille index  
confugit in araque consedit. Hanc iuxta locum  
fecerunt sub terra, ex quo posset audiri, si quis  
quid loqueretur cum Argilio. Huc ex ephoris quidam  
descenderunt. Pausanius, ut audivit Argilium con-  
20 fugisse in aram, perturbatus venit eo. Quem cum  
supplicem dei videret in ara sedentem, quaerit,  
causae quid sit tam repentini consilii. Huic ille,





Persian King (Flandin and Coste). (P. 23.)



Tetradrachm.



Drachm.

Half-drachm.

Athenian Silver Coins of Fifth Century B.C. (Head of Athena and Owl.) (P. 25.)



Coin struck  
by Pharnabazus.  
(P. 25.)



quid ex litteris comperisset, aperit. Modo magis Pausanias perturbatus orare coepit, ne enuntiaret neu se meritum de illo optime proderet: quodsi eam 25 veniam sibi dedisset tantisque implicatum rebus sublevasset, magno ei praemio futurum.

5. His rebus ephori cognitis satius putarunt in urbe eum comprehendi. Quo cum essent profecti et Pausanias placato Argilio, ut putabat, Lacedaemonem reverteretur, in itinere, cum iam in eo esset ut comprehenderetur, ex vultu cuiusdam ephori, qui 5 eum admoneri cupiebat, insidias sibi fieri intellexit. Itaque paucis ante gradibus, quam qui eum sequebantur, in aedem Minervae, quae Chalcioicos vocatur, confugit. Hinc ne exire posset, statim ephori valvas eius aedis obstruxerunt tectumque sunt demoliti, 10 quo celerius sub divo interiret. Dicitur eo tempore matrem Pausaniae vixisse eamque iam magno natu, postquam de scelere filii comperit, in primis ad filium claudendum lapidem ad introitum aedis attulisse. Hic cum semianimis de templo elatus esset con- 15 festim animam efflavit. Sic Pausanias magnam belli gloriam turpi morte maculavit. Cuius mortui corpus cum eodem nonnulli dicerent inferri oportere, quo ii qui ad supplicium essent dati, displicuit pluribus, et procul ab eo loco infoderunt, quo erat mortuus. 20 Inde posterius dei Delphici responso erutus atque eodem loco sepultus est, ubi vitam posuerat.



## V. CIMON.

1. Cimon, Miltiadis filius, Atheniensis, duro admodum initio usus est adulescentiae. Nam cum pater eius litem aestimatam populo solvere non potuisset ob eamque causam in vinclis publicis  
5 decessisset, Cimon eadem custodia tenebatur neque legibus Atheniensium emitti poterat, nisi pecuniam, qua pater multatus erat, solvisset. Habebat autem in matrimonio sororem germanam suam, nomine Elpinicen, non magis amore quam more ductus :  
10 namque Atheniensibus licet eodem patre natas uxores ducere. Huius coniugii cupidus Callias quidam, non tam generosus quam pecuniosus, qui magnas pecunias ex metallis fecerat, egit cum Cimone ut eam sibi uxorem daret : id si impetrasset, se pro illo  
15 pecuniam soluturum. Is cum talem condicionem aspernaretur, Elpinice negavit se passuram Miltiadis progeniem in vinclis publicis interire, quoniam prohibere posset, seque Calliae nupturam, si ea quae polliceretur praestitisset.

2. Tali modo custodia liberatus Cimon celeriter ad principatum pervenit. Habebat enim satis eloquentiae, summam liberalitatem, magnam prudentiam cum iuris civilis tum rei militaris, quod cum  
5 patre a puero in exercitibus fuerat versatus. Itaque hic et populum urbanum in sua tenuit potestate et apud exercitum plurimum valuit auctoritate.

Primum imperator apud flumen Strymona magnas copias Thracum fugavit, oppidum Amphipolim constituit eoque decem milia Atheniensium in coloniam 10 misit. Idem iterum apud Mycalen Cypriorum et Phoenicum ducentarum navium classem devictam cepit eodemque die pari fortuna in terra usus est: namque hostium navibus captis statim ex classe 15 copias suas eduxit barbarorumque maximam vim uno concursu prostravit. Qua victoria magna praeda potitus cum domum reverteretur, quod iam nonnullae insulae propter acerbitem imperii defecerant, bene animatas confirmavit, alienatas ad officium redire coegit. Scyrum, quam eo tempore Dolopes 20 incolebant, quod contumacius se gesserant, vacuefecit, possessores veteres urbe insulaque eiecit, agros civibus divisit. Thasios opulentia fretos suo adventu fregit. His ex manubiis arx Athenarum, qua ad meridiem vergit, est ornata. 25

3. Quibus rebus cum unus in civitate maxime floreret, incidit in eandem invidiam quam pater suus ceterique Atheniensium principes; nam testarum suffragiis, quod illi *ὄστρακισμόν* vocant, decem annorum exilio multatus est. Cuius facti celerius 5 Athenienses quam ipsum paenituit. Nam cum ille animo forti invidiae ingratorum civium cessisset bellumque Lacedaemonii Atheniensibus indixissent, confestim notae eius virtutis desiderium consecutum est. Itaque post annum quintum, quam expulsus 10

erat, in patriam revocatus est. Ille, quod hospitio Lacedaemoniorum utebatur, satius existimans contendere Lacedaemonem, sua sponte est profectus pacemque inter duas potentissimas civitates con-  
15 ciliavit. Post, neque ita multo, Cyprum cum ducentis navibus imperator missus, cum eius maiorem partem insulae devicisset, in morbum implicitus in oppido Citio est mortuus.

4. Hunc Athenienses non solum in bello, sed etiam in pace diu desideraverunt. Fuit enim tanta liberalitate, cum compluribus locis praedia hortosque haberet, ut numquam in eis custodem imposuerit  
5 fructus servandi gratia, ne quis impediretur quominus eis rebus quibus quisque vellet frueretur. Semper eum pedisequi cum nummis sunt secuti, ut, si quis opis eius indigeret, haberet quod statim daret, ne differendo videretur negare. Saepe, cum aliquem  
10 offensus fortuito videret minus bene vestitum, suum amiculum dedit. Quotidie sic cena ei coquebatur, ut, quos invocatos vidisset in foro, omnes devocaret, quod facere nullo die praetermittebat. Nulli fides eius, nulli opera, nulli res familiaris defuit: multos  
15 locupletavit, complures pauperes mortuos, qui unde efferentur non reliquissent, suo sumptu extulit. Sic se gerendo minime est mirandum, si et vita eius fuit segura et mors acerba.

## VI. LYSANDER.

1. Lysander Lacedaemonius magnam reliquit sui famam, magis felicitate quam virtute partam: Athenienses enim adversus Peloponnesios bellum gerentes sexto et vicesimo anno confecisse apparet, neque id qua ratione consecutus sit latet: non enim virtute 5 sui exercitus, sed immodestia factum est adversariorum, qui, quod dicto audientes imperatoribus suis non erant, dispalati in agris relictis navibus in hostium venerunt potestatem. Quo facto Athenienses se Lacedaemoniis dediderunt. Hac victoria 10 Lysander elatus, cum antea semper factiosus audaxque fuisset, sic sibi indulxit, ut eius opera in maximum odium Graeciae Lacedaemonii pervenerint. Nam cum hanc causam Lacedaemonii dictitassent sibi esse belli, ut Atheniensium impotentem domina- 15 tionem refringerent, postquam apud Aegos flumen Lysander classis hostium est potitus, nihil aliud molitus est quam ut omnes civitates in sua teneret potestate, cum id se Lacedaemoniorum causa facere simularet. Namque undique qui Atheniensium 20 rebus studuissent eiectis, decem delegerat in unaquaque civitate, quibus summum imperium potestatemque omnium rerum committeret. Horum in numerum nemo admittebatur, nisi qui aut eius hospitio contineretur aut se illius fore proprium 25 fide confirmarat.

2. Ita decemvirali potestate in omnibus urbibus constituta ipsius nutu omnia gerebantur. Cuius de crudelitate ac perfidia satis est unam rem exempli gratia proferre, ne de eodem plura enumerando de-  
5 fatigemus lectores. Victor ex Asia cum reverteretur Thasumque divertisset, quod ea civitas praecipua fide fuerat erga Athenienses, proinde ac si non iidem firmissimi solerent esse amici, qui constantes fuissent inimici, pervertere eam concupivit. Vidit  
10 autem, nisi in eo occultasset voluntatem, futurum ut Thasii dilaberentur consulerentque rebus suis  
\* \* \*

3. Itaque hi decemviralem illam potestatem ab illo constitutam sustulerunt. Quo dolore incensus iniit consilia reges Lacedaemoniorum tollere. Sed sentiebat id se sine ope deorum facere non posse,  
5 quod Lacedaemonii omnia ad oracula referre consueverant. Primum Delphicum corrumpere est conatus. Cum id non potuisset, Dodonam adortus est. Hinc quoque repulsus dixit se vota suscepisse, quae Iovi Hammoni solveret, existimans se Afros facilius cor-  
10 rupturum. Hac spe cum profectus esset in Africam, multum eum antistites Iovis fefellerunt. Nam non solum corrumpi non potuerunt, sed etiam legatos Lacedaemonem miserunt, qui Lysandrum accusarent, quod sacerdotes fani corrumpere conatus esset.  
15 Accusatus hoc crimine iudicumque absolutus sententiis, Orchomeniis missus subsidio occisus est a

Thebanis apud Haliartum. Quam vere de eo foret iudicatum, oratio indicio fuit, quae post mortem in domo eius reperta est, in qua suadet Lacedaemoniis, ut regia potestate dissoluta ex omnibus dux deligatur 20 ad bellum gerendum, sed sic scripta, ut deum videretur congruere sententiae, quam ille se habiturum pecunia fidens non dubitarat. Hanc ei scripsisse Cleon Halicarnasius dicitur.

4. Atque hoc loco non est praetereundum factum Pharnabazi, satrapis regii. Nam cum Lysander praefectus classis in bello multa crudeliter avareque fecisset deque iis rebus suspicaretur ad cives suos esse perlatum, petiit a Pharnabazo ut ad ephoros 5 sibi testimonium daret, quanta sanctitate bellum gessisset sociosque tractasset, deque ea re accurate scriberet: magnam enim eius auctoritatem in ea re futuram. Huic ille liberaliter pollicetur: librum 10 grandem verbis multis conscripsit, in quibus summis eum effert laudibus. Quem cum legisset probassetque, dum signatur, alterum pari magnitudine, tanta similitudine, ut discerni non posset, signatum subiecit, in quo accuratissime eius avaritiam perfidiamque accusarat. Lysander domum cum 15 redisset, postquam de suis rebus gestis apud maximum magistratum quae voluerat dixerat, testimonii loco librum a Pharnabazo datum tradidit. Hunc summoto Lysandro cum ephori cognoscent, ipsi legendum dederunt. Ita ille imprudens ipse suus fuit accusator. 20

## VII. ALCIBIADES.

1. Alcibiades, Cliniae filius, Atheniensis. In hoc natura quid efficere possit videtur experta. Constat enim inter omnes, qui de eo memoriae prodiderunt, nihil illo fuisse excellentius vel in vitiis vel in virtutibus. Natus in amplissima civitate summo genere, omnium aetatis suae multo formosissimus, dives; ad omnes res aptus consiliique plenus (namque imperator fuit summus et mari et terra); disertus, ut in primis dicendo valeret, quod tanta  
10 erat commendatio oris atque orationis, ut nemo ei posset resistere; cum tempus posceret, laboriosus, patiens; liberalis, splendidus non minus in vita quam victu; affabilis, blandus, temporibus callidissime serviens: idem, simulac se remiserat neque  
15 causa suberat quare animi laborem perferret, luxuriosus, dissolutus, libidinosus, intemperans reperiebatur, ut omnes admirarentur in uno homine tantam esse dissimilitudinem tamque diversam naturam.

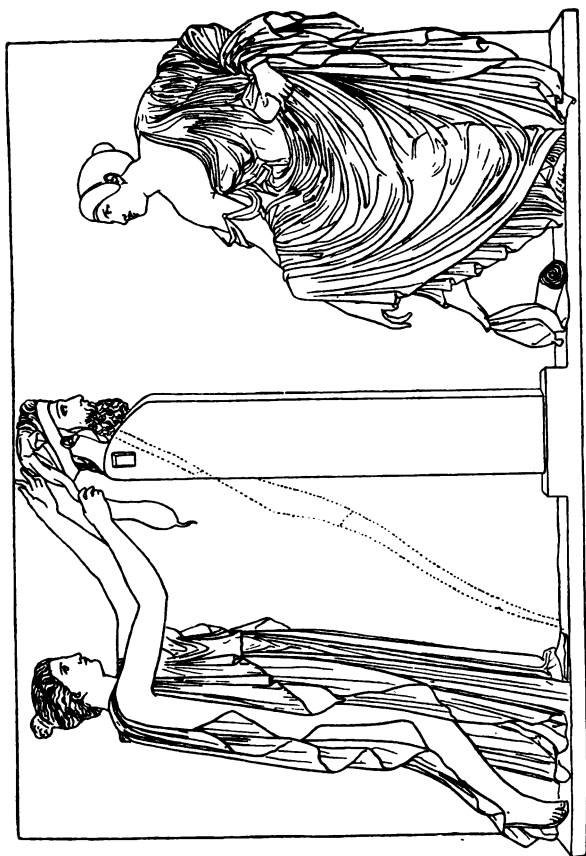
2. Educatus est in domo Pericli (privignus enim eius fuisse dicitur), eruditus a Socrate. Socrum habuit Hipponicum, omnium Graeca lingua loquentium ditissimum, ut si ipse fingere vellet, neque  
5 plura bona comminisci neque maiora posset consequi, quam vel natura vel fortuna tribuerat.



Bust of Pericles in the Vatican.  
(Brunn-Bruckmann, *Denkmäler.*) (P. 82.)








Adorning a herm. (Litzow, *Münchener Antiken.*) (F. 38.)



3. Bello Peloponnesio huius consilio atque auctoritate Athenienses bellum Syracusanis indixerunt. Ad quod gerendum ipse dux delectus est, duo praeterea collegae dati, Nicia et Lamachus. Id cum appareretur, prius quam classis exiret, accidit 5 ut una nocte omnes Hermae, qui in oppido erant Athenis, deicerentur praeter unum, qui ante ianuam erat Andocidi. Itaque ille postea Mercurius Andocidi vocitatus est. Hoc cum appareret non sine magna multorum consensione esse factum, quae non 10 ad privatam, sed ad publicam rem pertineret, magnus multitudini timor est iniectus, ne qua repentina vis in civitate existeret, quae libertatem opprimeret populi. Hoc maxime convenire in Alcibiadem videbatur, quod et potentior et maior quam 15 privatus existimabatur: multos enim liberalitate devinxerat, plures etiam opera forensi suos reddiderat. Qua re fiebat ut omnium oculos, quotienscumque in publicum prodisset, ad se converteret neque ei par quisquam in civitate poneretur. 20 Itaque non solum spem in eo habebant maximam, sed etiam timorem, quod et obesse plurimum et prodesse poterat. Aspergebatur etiam infamia, quod in domo sua facere mysteria dicebatur, quod nefas erat more Atheniensium, idque non ad religionem, 25 sed ad coniurationem pertinere existimabatur.

4. Hoc crimine in contione ab inimicis compellabatur. Sed instabat tempus ad bellum proficiscendi.

Id ille intuens, neque ignorans civium suorum consuetudinem postulabat, si quid de se agi vellent, 5 potius de praesente quaestio haberetur, quam absens invidiae crimine accusaretur. Inimici vero eius quiescendum in praesenti, quia noceri ei non posse intellegebant, et illud tempus exspectandum decreverunt, quo exisset, ut absentem aggrederentur, 10 itaque fecerunt. Nam postquam in Siciliam eum pervenisse crediderunt, absentem, quod sacra violasset, reum fecerunt. Qua de re cum ei nuntius a magistratu in Siciliam missus esset, ut domum ad causam dicendam rediret, essetque in magna 15 spe provinciae bene administrandae, non parere noluit et in triremem, quae ad eum erat deportandum missa, ascendit. Hac Thurios in Italiam pervectus, multa secum reputans de immoderata civium suorum licentia crudelitatemque erga nobiles, 20 utilissimum ratus impendentem evitare tempestatem, clam se ab custodibus subduxit et inde primum Elidem, dein Thebas venit. Postquam autem se capitis damnatum bonis publicatis audivit, et, id quod usu venerat, Eumolpidas sacerdotes a populo 25 coactos ut se devoverent, eiusque devotionis quo testatior esset memoria, exemplum in pila lapidea incisum esse positum in publico, Lacedaemonem demigravit. Ibi, ut ipse praedicare consuevit, non adversus patriam, sed inimicos suos bellum gessit, 30 qui eidem hostes essent civitati: nam cum intel-



legerent se plurimum prodesse posse rei publicae, ex ea eiecisse plusque irae suae quam utilitati communi paruisse. Itaque huius consilio Lacedaemonii cum Perse rege amicitiam fecerunt, dein Deceleam in Attica munierunt praesidioque ibi 35 perpetuo posito in obsidione Athenas tenuerunt. Eiusdem opera Ioniam a societate averterunt Atheniensium. Quo facto multo superiores bello esse coeperunt.

5. Neque vero his rebus tam amici Alcibiadi sunt facti quam timore ab eo alienati. Nam cum acerrimi viri praestantem prudentiam in omnibus rebus cognoscerent, pertimuerunt ne caritate patriae ductus aliquando ab ipsis descisceret et cum suis 5 in gratiam rediret. Itaque tempus eius interficiendi quaerere instituerunt. Id Alcibiades diutius celari non potuit: erat enim ea sagacitate, ut decipi non posset, praesertim cum animum attendisset ad cavendum. Itaque ad Tissaphernem, praefectum 10 regis Darii, se contulit. Cuius cum in intimam amicitiam pervenisset et Atheniensium male gestis in Sicilia rebus opes senescere, contra Lacedaemoniorum crescere videret, initio cum Pisandro praetore, qui apud Samum exercitum habebat, per 15 internuntios colloquitur et de reditu suo facit mentionem. Erat enim eodem quo Alcibiades sensu, populi potentiae non amicus et optimatum fautor. Ab hoc destitutus primum per Thrasybulum, Lyci

20 filium, ab exercitu recipitur praetorque fit apud  
Samum; post suffragante Theramene populi scito  
restituitur parique absens imperio praeficitur simul  
cum Thrasybulo et Theramene. Horum in imperio  
25 qui paulo ante victores viguerant, perterriti pacem  
peterent. Victi enim erant quinque proeliis ter-  
restribus, tribus navalibus, in quibus ducentas  
naves triremes amiserant, quae captae in hostium  
venerant potestatem. Alcibiades simul cum collegis  
30 receperat Ioniam, Hellespontum, multas praeterea  
urbes Graecas, quae in ora sitae sunt Thraciae,  
quarum expugnarant complures, in eis Byzantium,  
neque minus multas consilio ad amicitiam adiun-  
xerant, quod in captos clementia fuerant usi. Ita  
35 praeda onusti, locupletato exercitu, maximis rebus  
gestis Athenas venerunt.

6. His cum obviam universa civitas in Piraeum  
descendisset, tanta fuit omnium exspectatio visendi  
Alcibiadis, ut ad eius triremem vulgus conflueret,  
proinde ac si solus advenisset. Sic enim populo  
5 erat persuasum et adversas superiores et praesentes  
secundas res accidisse eius opera. Itaque et Sici-  
liam amissam et Lacedaemoniorum victorias culpaе  
suae tribuebant, quod talem virum e civitate ex-  
pulissent. Neque id sine causa arbitrari videbantur.  
10 Nam postquam exercitui praeesse coeperat, neque  
terra neque mari hostes pares esse potuerant. Hic

ut e navi egressus est, quamquam Theramenes et Thrasybulus eisdem rebus praefuerant simulque venerant in Piraeum, tamen unum omnes illum prosequerantur, et, id quod numquam antea usu 15, venerat nisi Olympiae victoribus, coronis laureis taeniisque vulgo donabatur. Ille lacrimans talem benevolentiam civium suorum accipiebat, reminiscens pristini temporis acerbiter. Postquam astu venit, contione advocata sic verba fecit, ut nemo tam 20 ferus fuerit, quin eius casui illacrimaret inimicumque iis se ostenderit, quorum opera patria pulsus fuerat, proinde ac si alius populus, non ille ipse qui tum flebat, eum sacrilegii damnasset. Restituta ergo huic sunt publice bona, eidemque illi Eumolpidae 25 sacerdotes rursus resacrare sunt coacti, qui eum devoverant, pilaeque illae, in quibus devotio fuerat scripta, in mare praecipitatae.

7. Haec Alcibiadi laetitia non nimis fuit diuturna. Nam cum ei omnes essent honores decreti totaque res publica domi bellicae tradita, ut unius arbitrio gereretur, et ipse postulasset ut duo sibi collegae darentur, Thrasybulus et Adimantus, neque id 5 negatum esset, classe in Asiam profectus, quod apud Cymen minus ex sententia rem gesserat, in invidiam recidit. Nihil enim eum non efficere posse ducebant. Ex quo fiebat ut omnia minus prospere gesta culpa tribuerent, cum aut eum negligenter 10 aut malitiose fecisse loquerentur, sicut tum accidit:



nam corruptum a rege capere Cymen noluisse arguebant. Itaque huic maxime putamus malo fuisse nimiam opinionem ingenii atque virtutis: 15 timebatur enim non minus quam diligebatur, ne secunda fortuna magnisque opibus elatus tyrannidem concupisceret. Quibus rebus factum est ut absentem magistratum abrogarent et alium in eius locum substituerent. Id ille ut audivit, domum 20 reverti noluit et se Pactyen contulit ibique tria castella communiit, Ornos, Bizanthen, Neontichos, manuque collecta primus Graecae civitatis in Thraciam introiit, gloriosius existimans barbarorum praeda locupletari quam Graiorum. Qua ex re 25 creverat cum fama tum opibus, magnamque amicitiam sibi cum quibusdam regibus Thraciae pepererat.

8. Neque tamen a caritate patriae potuit recedere. Nam cum apud Aegos flumen Philocles, praetor Atheniensium, classem constituisset suam neque longe abesset Lysander, praetor Lacedaemoniorum, qui in eo erat occupatus ut bellum quam diutissime duceret, quod ipsis pecunia a rege suppeditabatur, contra Atheniensibus exhaustis praeter arma et naves nihil erat super, Alcibiades ad exercitum venit Atheniensium ibique praesente 10 vulgo agere coepit: si vellent, se coacturum Lysandrum dimicare aut pacem petere spopondit; Lacedaemonios eo nolle classe configere, quod pedes-

tribus copiis plus quam navibus valerent; sibi autem esse facile Seuthem, regem Thracum, adducere ut eum terra depelleret: quo facto necessario aut 15 classe conflicturum aut bellum compositurum. Id etsi vere dictum Philocles animadvertibat, tamen postulata facere noluit, quod sentiebat se Alcibiade recepto nullius momenti apud exercitum futurum et, si quid secundi evenisset, nullam in ea re suam 20 partem fore, contra ea, si quid adversi accidisset se unum eius delicti futurum reum. Ab hoc discedens Alcibiades 'quoniam' inquit 'victoriae patriae repugnas, illud moneo, ne iuxta hostem castra habeas nautica: periculum est enim, ne immodestia 25 militum vestrorum occasio detur Lysandro vestri opprimendi exercitus.' Neque ea res illum fefellit. Nam Lysander, cum per speculatores comperisset vulgum Atheniensium in terram praedatum exisse navesque paene inanes relictas, tempus rei gerendae 30 non dimisit eoque impetu bellum totum delevit.

9. At Alcibiades, victis Atheniensibus non satis tuta eadem loca sibi arbitrans, penitus in Thraciam se supra Propontidem abdidit, sperans ibi facillime suam fortunam oculi posse. Falso. Nam Thraces, postquam eum cum magna pecunia venisse senserunt, insidias fecerunt eaque quae apportarat abstulerunt, ipsum capere non potuerunt. Ille cernens nullum locum sibi tutum in Graecia propter potentiam Lacedaemoniorum ad Pharnabazum 5

10 in Asiam transiit, quem quidem adeo sua cepit  
humanitate, ut eum nemo in amicitia antecederet.  
Namque ei Grynium dederat, in Phrygia castrum,  
ex quo quinquagena talenta vectigalis capiebat.  
Qua fortuna Alcibiades non erat contentus neque  
15 Athenas victas Lacedaemoniis servire poterat pati.  
Itaque ad patriam liberandam omni ferebatur cogi-  
tatione. Sed videbat id sine rege Perse non posse  
fieri, ideoque eum amicum sibi cupiebat adiungi  
neque dubitabat facile se consecuturum, si modo eius  
20 conveniendi habuisset potestatem. Nam Cyrum  
fratrem ei bellum clam parare Lacedaemoniis adiu-  
vantibus sciebat: id si aperuisset, magnam se  
initurum gratiam videbat.

10. Hoc cum moliretur peteretque a Pharnabazo,  
ut ad regem mitteretur, eodem tempore Critias  
ceterique tyranni Atheniensium certos homines ad  
Lysandrum in Asiam miserant, qui eum certiore  
5 facerent, nisi Alcibiadem sustulisset, nihil earum  
rerum fore ratum, quas ipse Athenis constituisset;  
quare, si suas res gestas manere vellet, illum  
persequeretur. His Laco rebus commotus statuit  
accuratius sibi agendum cum Pharnabazo. Huic  
10 ergo renuntiat quae regi cum Lacedaemoniis essent,  
nisi Alcibiadem vivum aut mortuum sibi tradidisset.  
Non tulit hoc satrapes et violare clementiam quam  
regis opes minui maluit. Itaque misit Susamithren  
et Bagaeum ad Alcibiadem interficiendum, cum ille

esset in Phrygia iterque ad regem compararet. 15  
Missi clam vicinitati, in qua tum Alcibiades erat,  
dant negotium ut eum interficiant. Illi cum ferro  
aggredi non auderent, noctu ligna contulerunt circa  
casam eam, in qua quiescebat, eaque succenderunt,  
ut incendio conficerent, quem manu superari posse 20  
diffidebant. Ille autem ut sonitu flammæ est ex-  
citatus, etsi gladius ei erat subductus, familiaris  
sui subalare telum eripuit. Namque erat cum eo  
quidam ex Arcadia hospes, qui numquam discedere  
voluerat. Hunc sequi se iubet et id quod in prae- 25  
sentia vestimentorum fuit arripit. His in ignem  
coniectis flammæ vim transiit. Quem ut barbari  
incendium effugisse viderunt, telis eminus missis  
interfecerunt caputque eius ad Pharnabazum ret-  
tulerunt. At mulier, quæ cum eo vivere consuerat, 30  
muliebri sua veste contextum aedificii incendio  
mortuum cremavit, quod ad vivum interimendum  
erat comparatum. Sic Alcibiades annos circiter  
quadraginta natus diem obiit supremum.

11. Hunc infamatum a plerisque tres gravissimi  
historici summis laudibus extulerunt: Thucydides,  
qui eiusdem ætatis fuit, Theopompus, post ali-  
quanto natus, et Timæus: qui quidem duo  
maledicentissimi nescio quo modo in illo uno laudando 5  
consentiunt. Namque ea, quæ supra scripsimus,  
de eo prædixerunt atque hoc amplius: cum  
Athenis, splendidissima civitate, natus esset, omnes

splendore ac dignitate superasse vitae; postquam  
10 inde expulsus Thebas venerit, adeo studiis eorum  
inservisse, ut nemo eum labore corporisque viribus  
posset aequiperare (omnes enim Boeoti magis firmi-  
tati corporis quam ingenii acumini inserviunt);  
eundem apud Lacedaemonios, quorum moribus  
15 summa virtus in patientia ponebatur, sic duritiae  
se dedisse, ut parsimonia victus atque cultus omnes  
Lacedaemonios, vinceret; fuisse apud Thracas,  
homines vinolentos rebusque veneriis deditos; hos  
quoque in his rebus antecessisse; venisse ad Persas,  
20 apud quos summa laus esset fortiter venari, lux-  
uriose vivere: horum sic imitatum consuetudinem,  
ut illi ipsi eum in his maxime admirarentur.  
Quibus rebus effecisse ut, apud quoscumque esset,  
princeps poneretur habereturque carissimus. Sed  
25 satis de hoc; reliquos ordiamur.

### VIII. THRASYBULUS

1. Thrasybulus, Lyci filius, Atheniensis. Si per  
se virtus sine fortuna ponderanda est, dubito an hunc  
primum omnium ponam. Illud sine dubio: neminem  
huic praefero fide, constantia, magnitudine animi, in  
5 patriam amore. Nam quod multi voluerunt paucique  
potuerunt, ab uno tyranno patriam liberare, huic con-  
tingit ut a triginta oppressam tyrannis e servitute in

libertatem vindicaret. Sed nescio quo modo, cum eum nemo anteiret his virtutibus, multi nobilitate praecucurrerunt. Primum Peloponnesio bello multa 10 hic sine Alcibiade gessit, ille nullam rem sine hoc: quae ille universa naturali quodam bono fecit lucrī. Sed illa tamen omnia communia imperatoribus cum militibus et fortuna, quod in proelii concursu abit res a consilio ad vices rerum virtutemque pugnan- 15 tium. Itaque iure suo nonnulla ab imperatore miles, plurima vero fortuna vindicat seque hic plus valuisse quam ducis prudentiam vere potest praedicare. Quare illud magnificentissimum factum proprium est Thrasybuli. Nam cum triginta tyranni praepositi a 20 Lacedaemoniis servitute oppressas tenerent Athenas, plurimos cives, quibus in bello parserat fortuna, partim patria expulissent partim interfecissent plurimorum bona publicata inter se divisissent, non solum princeps, sed etiam solus initio bellum his indixit. 25

2. Hic enim cum Phylen confugisset, quod est castellum in Attica munitissimum, non plus habuit secum triginta de suis. Hoc initium fuit salutis Atticorum, hoc robur libertatis clarissimae civitatis. Neque vero hic non contemptus est primo a tyrannis 5 atque eius solitudo. Quae quidem res et illis contemnētibz perniciēi et huic despecto saluti fuit; haec enim illos segnes ad persequendum, hos autem tempore ad comparandum dato fecit robustiores. Quo magis praeceptum illud omnium in animis esse 10

debet, nihil in bello oportere contemni, neque sine causa dici matrem timidi flere non solere. Neque tamen pro opinione Thrasybuli auctae sunt opes: nam iam tum illis temporibus fortius boni pro  
15 libertate loquebantur quam pugnabant. Hinc in Piraeum transiit Munychiamque munivit. Hanc bis tyranni oppugnare sunt adorti, ab eaque turpiter repulsi protinus in urbem armis impedimentisque amissis refugerunt. Usus est Thrasybulus non  
20 minus prudentia quam fortitudine. Nam cedentes violari vetuit (cives enim civibus parcere aequum censebat), neque quisquam est vulneratus nisi qui prior impugnare voluit. Neminem iacentem veste spoliavit, nil attigit nisi arma, quorum indigebat,  
25 quaeque ad victum pertinebant. In secundo proelio cecidit Critias, dux tyrannorum, cum quidem ex-adversus Thrasybulum fortissime pugnaret.

3. Hoc deiecto Pausanias venit Atticis auxilio, rex Lacedaemoniorum. Is inter Thrasybulum et eos, qui urbem tenebant, fecit pacem his condicionibus: ne qui praeter triginta tyrannos et  
5 decem, qui postea praetores creati superioris more crudelitatis erant usi, afficerentur exilio neve bona publicarentur: rei publicae procuratio populo redderetur. Praeclarum hoc quoque Thrasybuli, quod reconciliata pace, cum plurimum in civitate posset,  
10 legem tulit, ne quis ante actarum rerum accusaretur neve multaretur; eamque illi oblivionis appellarunt.

Neque vero hanc tantum ferendam curavit, sed etiam ut valeret effecit. Nam cum quidam ex iis, qui simul cum eo in exilio fuerant, caedem facere eorum vellent, cum quibus in gratiam reditum erat 15 publice, prohibuit et id quod pollicitus erat praestitit.

4. Huic pro tantis meritis honoris corona a populo data est, facta duabus virgulis oleaginis. Quam quod amor civium et non vis expresserat, nullam habuit invidiam magnaue fuit gloria. Bene ergo Pittacus ille, qui in septem sapientum numero est habitus, 5 cum Mytilenaei multa milia iugerum agri ei muneri darent, 'nolite, oro vos,' inquit 'id mihi dare, quod multi invideant, plures etiam concupiscant. Quare ex istis nolo amplius quam centum iugera, quae et meam animi aequitatem et vestram voluntatem 10 indicent.' Nam parva munera diutina, locupletia non propria esse consuerunt. Illa igitur corona contentus Thrasybulus neque amplius requisivit neque quemquam honore se antecessisse existimavit. Hic sequenti tempore, cum praetor classem ad Cili- 15 ciam appulisset neque satis diligenter in castris eius agerentur vigiliae, a barbaris ex oppido noctu eruptione facta in tabernaculo interfectus est.



## IX. CONON.

1. Conon Atheniensis Peloponnesio bello accessit ad rem publicam, in eoque eius opera magni fuit. Nam et praetor pedestribus exercitibus praefuit et praefectus classis magnas mari res gessit. Quas  
5 ob causas praecipuus ei honos habitus est. Namque omnibus unus insulis praefuit, in qua potestate Pheras cepit, coloniam Lacedaemoniorum. Fuit etiam extremo Peloponnesio bello praetor, cum apud Aegos flumen copiae Atheniensium ab Ly-  
10 sandro sunt devictae. Sed tum afuit, eoque peius res administrata est: nam et prudens rei militaris et diligens erat imperator. Itaque nemini erat iis temporibus dubium, si affuisset, illam Athenienses calamitatem accepturos non fuisse.

2. Rebus autem afflictis, cum patriam obsideri audisset, non quaesivit ubi ipse tuto viveret, sed unde praesidio posset esse civibus suis. Itaque contulit se ad Pharnabazum, satrapem Ioniae et  
5 Lydiae eundemquem generum regis et propinquum: apud quem ut multum gratia valeret, multo labore multisque effecit periculis. Nam cum Lacedaemonii Atheniensibus devictis in societate non manerent, quam cum Artaxerxe fecerant, Agesilaumque  
10 bellatum misissent in Asiam, maxime impulsus a Tissapherne, qui ex intimis regis ab amicitia eius

defecerat et cum Lacedaemoniis coierat societatem, hunc adversus Pharnabazus habitus est imperator, re quidem vera exercitui praefuit Conon eiusque omnia arbitrio gesta sunt. Hic multum ducem 15 summum Agesilaum impedivit saepeque eius consiliis obstitit, neque vero non fuit apertum, si ille non fuisset, Agesilaum Asiam Tauro tenus regi fuisse erepturum. Qui posteaquam domum a suis civibus revocatus est, quod Boeoti et Athenienses 20 Lacedaemoniis bellum indixerant, Conon nihilo setius apud praefectos regis versabatur iisque omnibus magno erat usui.

3. Defecerat a rege Tissaphernes, neque id tam Artaxerxi quam ceteris erat apertum: multis enim magnisque meritis apud regem, etiam cum in officio non maneret, valebat. Neque id erat mirandum, si non facile ad credendum adducebatur, reminiscens 5 eius se opera Cyrum fratrem superasse. Huius accusandi gratia Conon a Pharnabazo ad regem missus posteaquam venit, primum ex more Persarum ad chiliarchum, qui secundum gradum imperii tenebat, Tithrausten accessit seque ostendit cum 10 rege colloqui velle. Nemo enim sine hoc admittitur. Huic ille 'nulla' inquit 'mora est, sed tu delibera, utrum colloqui malis an per litteras agere quae cogitas. Necesse est enim, si in conspectum veneris, venerari te regem [quod προσκύνησιν illi vocant]. 15 Hoc si tibi grave est, per me nihilo setius editis

mandatis conficies quod studes.' Tum Conon 'mihi vero' inquit 'non est grave quemvis honorem habere regi, sed vereor ne civitati meae sit opprobrio, si,  
20 cum ex ea sim profectus, quae ceteris gentibus imperare consuerit, potius barbarorum quam illius more fungar.' Itaque quae volebat huic scripta tradidit.

4. Quibus cognitis rex tantum auctoritate eius motus est, ut et Tissaphernem hostem iudicaret et Lacedaemonios bello persequi iusserit et ei permiserit quem vellet eligere ad dispensandam pecuniam. Id arbitrium Conon negavit sui esse  
5 consilii, sed ipsius, qui optime suos nosse deberet, sed se suadere Pharnabazo id negotii daret. Hinc magnis muneribus donatus ad mare est missus, ut Cypriis et Phoenicibus ceterisque maritimis civi-  
10 tatibus naves longas imperaret classemque, qua proxima aestate mare tueri posset, compararet, dato adiutore Pharnabazo, sicut ipse voluerat. Id ut Lacedaemoniis est nuntiatum, non sine cura rem administrant, quod maius bellum imminere arbitra-  
15 bantur, quam si cum barbaro solum contenderent. Nam ducem fortem prudentem regiis opibus praefuturum ac secum dimicaturum videbant, quem neque consilio neque copiis superare possent. Hac mente magnam contrahunt classem: proficiscuntur Pisandro  
20 duce. Hos Conon apud Cnidum adortus magno proelio fugat, multas naves capit, complures deprimit. Qua victoria non solum Athenae, sed etiam cuncta

Graecia, quae sub Lacedaemoniorum fuerat imperio, liberata est. Conon cum parte navium in patriam venit, muros dirutos a Lysandro utrosque, et Piraei 25 et Athenarum, reficiendos curat pecuniaeque quinquaginta talenta, quae a Pharnabazo acceperat, civibus suis donat.

5. Accidit huic, quod ceteris mortalibus, ut inconsideratior in secunda quam in adversa esset fortuna. Nam classe Peloponnesiorum devicta, cum ultum se iniurias patriae putaret, plura concupivit quam efficere potuit. Neque tamen ea non pia et probanda 5 fuerunt, quod potius patriae opes augeri quam regis maluit. Nam cum magnam auctoritatem sibi pugna illa navali, quam apud Cnidum fecerat, constituisset, non solum inter barbaros, sed etiam omnes Graeciae civitates, clam dare operam coepit, ut Ioniam et 10 Aeoliam restitueret Atheniensibus. Id cum minus diligenter esset celatum, Tiribazus, qui Sardibus praeerat, Cononem evocavit, simulans ad regem eum se mittere velle magna de re. Huius nuntio parens cum venisset, in vincla coniectus est, in 15 quibus aliquamdiu fuit. Inde nonnulli eum ad regem abductum ibique eum perisse scriptum reliquerunt. Contra ea Dinon historicus, cui nos plurimum de Persicis rebus credimus, effugisse scripsit: illud addubitat, utrum Tiribazo sciente an 20 imprudente sit factum.

## X. DION.

1. Dion, Hipparini filius, Syracusanus, nobili genere natus, utraque implicatus tyrannide Dionysiorum. Namque ille superior Aristomachen, sororem Dionis, habuit in matrimonio, ex qua duos filios, Hipparinum  
5 et Nisaeum, procreavit totidemque filias, nomine Sophrosynen et Areten, quarum priorem Dionysio filio, eidem cui regnum reliquit, nuptum dedit, alteram, Areten, Dioni. Dion autem praeter nobilem propinquitatem generosamque maiorum famam multa  
10 alia ab natura habuit bona, in his ingenium docile, come, aptum ad artes optimas, magnam corporis dignitatem, quae non minimum commendat, magnas praeterea divitias a patre relictas, quas ipse tyranni muneribus auxerat. Erat intimus Dionysio priori,  
15 neque minus propter mores quam affinitatem. Namque etsi Dionysii crudelitas ei displicebat, tamen saluum propter necessitudinem, magis etiam suorum causa studebat. Aderat in magnis rebus, eiusque consilio multum movebatur tyrannus, nisi qua in re  
20 maior ipsius cupiditas intercesserat. Legationes vero omnes, quae essent illustriores, per Dionem administrabantur: quas quidem ille diligenter obeundo, fideliter administrando, crudelissimum nomen tyranni sua humanitate leniebat. Hunc a Dionysio missum  
25 Karthaginienses sic suspexerunt, ut neminem um-





Portrait of Plato at Berlin.  
Arndt-Brunn-Bruckmann, *Porträts*. (P. 51.)

quam Graeca lingua loquentem magis sint admirati.

2. Neque vero haec Dionysium fugiebant: nam quanto esset sibi ornamento, sentiebat. Quo fiebat ut uni huic maxime indulgeret neque eum secus diligeret ac filium: qui quidem, cum Platonem Tarentum venisse fama in Siciliam esset perlata, 5 adulescenti negare non potuerit, quin eum arcesseret, cum Dion eius audiendi cupiditate flagraret. Dedit ergo huic veniam magnaue eum ambitione Syracusas perduxit. Quem Dion adeo admiratus est atque adamavit, ut se ei totum traderet. Neque 10 vero minus ipse Plato delectatus est Dione. Itaque cum a tyranno crudeliter violatus esset, quippe qui eum venundari iussisset, tamen eodem rediit eiusdem Dionis precibus adductus. Interim in morbum incidit Dionysius. Quo cum gravi con- 15 flictaretur, quaesivit a medicis Dion, quemadmodum se haberet, simulque ab iis petiit, si forte in maiore esset periculo, ut sibi faterentur: nam velle se cum eo colloqui de partiendo regno, quod sororis suae filios ex illo natos partem regni putabat debere 20 habere. Id medici non tacuerunt et ad Dionysium filium sermonem rettulerunt. Quo ille commotus, ne agendi esset Dioni potestas, patri soporem medicos dare coëgit. Hoc aeger sumpto sopitus diem obiit supremum. 25

3. Tale initium fuit Dionis et Dionysii simultatis, eaque multis rebus aucta est. Sed tamen primis



temporibus aliquamdiu simulata inter eos amicitia mansit. Cum Dion non desisteret obsecrare Dionysium, ut Platonem Athenis arcesseret et eius consiliis uteretur, ille, qui in aliqua re vellet patrem imitari, morem ei gessit. Eodemque tempore Philistum historicum Syracusas reduxit, hominem amicum non magis tyranno quam tyrannidi. Sed de hoc in eo libro plura sunt exposita, qui de historicis Graecis conscriptus est. Plato autem tantum apud Dionysium auctoritate potuit valuitque eloquentia, ut ei persuaserit tyrannidis facere finem libertatemque reddere Syracusanis. A qua voluntate Philisti consilio deterritus aliquanto crudelior esse coepit.

4. Qui quidem cum a Dione se superari videret ingenio, auctoritate, amore populi, verens ne, si eum secum haberet, aliquam occasionem sui daret opprimendi, navem ei triremem dedit, qua Corinthum deveheretur, ostendens se id utriusque facere causa, ne, cum inter se timerent, alteruter alterum praeoccuparet. Id cum factum multi indignarentur magnaeque esset invidiae tyranno, Dionysius omnia, quae moveri poterant Dionis, in naves imposuit ad eumque misit. Sic enim existimari volebat, id se non odio hominis, sed suae salutis fecisse causa. Postea vero quam audivit eum in Peloponneso manum comparare sibi bellum facere conari, Areten, Dionis uxorem, alii nuptum dedit filiumque eius sic educari iussit, ut





Head of Apollo and Tripod.  
(Coin of Dion, struck at Zacynthus.) (P. 58.)



Peltast. (Schreiber-Anderson.) (P. 58.)



Hoplite receiving a Charge. (Coin of Tarsus.) (P. 58.)

indulgento turpissimis imbueretur cupiditatibus. Nam puer, vino epulisque obruebatur, neque ullum tempus sobrio relinquebatur. Is usque eo vitae statum commutatum ferre non potuit, postquam in patriam rediit pater (namque appositae erant 20 custodes, qui eum a pristino victu deducerent), ut se de superiore parte aedium deiecerit atque ita interierit. Sed illuc revertor.

5. Postquam Corinthum pervenit Dion et eodem perfugit Heraclides ab eodem expulsus Dionysio, qui praefectus fuerat equitum, omni ratione bellum comparare coeperunt. Sed non multum proficiebant, quod multorum annorum tyrannis magnarum opum 5 putabatur: quam ob causam pauci ad societatem periculi perducebantur. Sed Dion, fretus non tam suis copiis quam odio tyranni, maximo animo duabus onerariis navibus quinquaginta annorum imperium, munitum quingentis longis navibus, decem equitum 10 centumque peditum milibus, profectus oppugnatum, quod omnibus gentibus admirabile est visum, adeo facile perculit, ut post diem tertium, quam Siciliam attigerat, Syracusas introierit. Ex quo intellegi potest nullum esse imperium tutum nisi benevolentia 15 munitum. Eo tempore aberat Dionysius et in Italia classem opperiebatur adversariorum, ratus neminem sine magnis copiis ad se venturum: quae res eum fefellit. Nam Dion iis ipsis, qui sub adversarii fuerant potestate, regios spiritus repressit totiusque 20

eius partis Siciliae potitus est, quae sub Dionysii fuerat potestate, parique modo urbis Syracusarum praeter arcem et insulam adiunctam oppido, eoque rem perduxit, ut talibus pactionibus pacem tyrannus  
25 facere vellet: Siciliam Dion obtineret, Italiam Dionysius, Syracusas Apollocrates, cui maximam fidem uni habebat Dionysius.

6. Has tam prosperas tamque inopinatas res consecuta est subita commutatio, quod fortuna sua mobilitate, quem paulo ante extulerat, demergere est adorta. Primum in filio, de quo commemoravi  
5 supra, suam vim exercuit. Nam cum uxorem reduxisset, quae alii fuerat tradita, filiumque vellet revocare ad virtutem a perdita luxuria, accepit gravissimum parens vulnus morte filii. Deinde orta dissensio est inter eum et Heraclidem, qui, quod ei  
10 principatum non concedebat, factionem comparavit. Neque is minus valebat apud optimates, quorum consensu praeerat classi, cum Dion exercitum, pedestrem teneret. Non tulit hoc animo aequo Dion, et versum illum Homeri rettulit ex secunda  
15 rhapsodia, in quo haec sententia est: non posse bene geri rem publicam multorum imperiis. Quod dictum magna invidia consecuta est: namque aperuisse videbatur omnia in sua potestate esse velle. Hanc ille non lenire obsequio, sed acerbitate opprimere  
20 studuit, Heraclidemque, cum Syracusas venisset interficiendum curavit.

7. Quod factum omnibus maximum timorem iniecit: nemo enim illo interfecto se tutum putabat. Ille autem adversario remoto licentius eorum bona, quos sciebat adversus se sensisse, militibus dispersit. Quibus divisis cum cotidiani maximi fierent 5 sumptus, celeriter pecunia deesse coepit, neque, quo manus porrigeret, suppetebat nisi in amicorum possessiones. Id eius modi erat, ut, cum milites reconciliasset, amitteret optimates. Quarum rerum cura frangebatur et insuetus male audiendi non 10 animo aequo ferebat, de se ab iis male existimari, quorum paulo ante in caelum fuerat elatus laudibus. Vulgus autem offensa in eum militum voluntate liberius loquebatur et tyrannum non ferendum dictabat. 15

8. Haec ille intuens cum quem ad modum sedaret nesciret et quorsum evaderent timeret, Callicrates quidam, civis Atheniensis, qui simul cum eo ex Peloponneso in Siciliam venerat, homo et callidus et ad fraudem acutus, sine ulla religione ac fide, adit ad 5 Dionem et ait: eum magno in periculo esse propter offensionem populi et odium militum, quod nullo modo evitare posset, nisi alicui suorum negotium daret, qui se simularet illi inimicum. Quem si invenisset idoneum, facile omnium animos cogniturum 10 adversariosque sublaturum, quod inimici eius dissidenti suos sensus aperturi forent. Tali consilio probato excepit has partes ipse Callicrates et se armat

imprudencia Dionis. Ad eum interficiendum socios  
15 conquirat, adversarios eius convenit, coniuratione  
confirmat. Res, multis consciis quae ageretur, elata  
defertur ad Aristomachen, sororem Dionis, uxorem-  
que Areten. Illae timore perterritae conveniunt,  
cuius de periculo timebant. At ille negat a Calli-  
20 crate fieri sibi insidias, sed illa, quae agerentur, fieri  
praecepto suo. Mulieres nihilo setius Callicratem  
in aedem Proserpinae deducunt ac iurare cogunt,  
nihil ab illo periculi fore Dioni. Ille hac religione  
non modo non est deterritus, sed ad maturandum  
25 concitatus est, verens ne prius consilium aperiretur  
suum, quam conata perfecisset.

9. Hac mente proximo die festo, cum a conventu  
se remotum Dion domi teneret atque in conclavi  
edito recubisset, consciis facinoris loca munitiora  
oppidi tradit, domum custodiis saepit, a foribus qui  
5 non discedant certos praeficit, navem triremem  
armatis ornat Philostratoque, fratri suo, tradit  
eamque in portu agitari iubet, ut si exercere remiges  
vellet, cogitans, si forte consiliis obstitisset fortuna,  
ut haberet, qua aufugeret ad salutem. Suorum  
10 autem e numero Zacynthios adulescentes quosdam  
eligit cum audacissimos tum viribus maximis, iisque  
dat negotium, ad Dionem eant inermes, sic ut con-  
veniendi eius gratia viderentur venire. Hi propter  
notitiam sunt intromissi. At illi ut limen eius  
intrarant, foribus obseratis in lecto cubantem in-

vadunt, colligant: fit strepitus, adeo ut exaudiri posset foris. Hic, sicut ante saepe dictum est, quam invisa sit singularis potentia et miseranda vita, qui se metui quam amari malunt, cuivis facile intellectu fuit. Namque illi ipsi custodes, si prompta fuissent 20 voluntate, foribus effractis servare eum potuissent, quoad illi inermes telum foris flagitantes vivum tenebant. Cui cum succurreret nemo, Lyco quidam Syracusanus per fenestram gladium dedit, quo Dion interfectus est. 25

10. Confecta caede, cum multitudo visendi gratia introisset, nonnulli ab insciis pro noxiis conciduntur. Nam celeri rumore dilato, Dioni vim allatam, multi concurrerunt, quibus tale facinus displicebat. Hi falsa suspitione ducti immerentes ut sceleratos 5 occidunt. Huius de morte ut palam factum est, mirabiliter vulgi mutata est voluntas. Nam qui vivum eum tyrannum vocitarant, eidem liberatorem patriae tyrannique expulsorem praedicabant. Sic subito misericordia odio successerat, ut eum suo 10 sanguine ab Acherunte, si possent, cuperent redimere. Itaque in urbe celeberrimo loco, elatus publice, sepulcri monumento donatus est. Diem obiit circiter annos quinquaginta natus, quartum post annum, quam ex Peloponneso in Siciliam redierat. 15



## XI. IPHICRATES.

1. Iphicrates Atheniensis non tam magnitudine rerum gestarum quam disciplina militari nobilitatus est. Fuit enim talis dux, ut non solum aetatis suae cum primis compararetur, sed ne de maioribus natu  
5 quidem quisquam anteponeretur. Multum vero in bello est versatus, saepe exercitibus praefuit, nusquam culpa male rem gessit, semper consilio vicit tantumque eo valuit, ut multa in re militari partim nova attulerit, partim meliora fecerit. Namque ille  
10 pedestria arma mutavit. Cum ante illum imperatorem maximis clipeis, brevibus hastis, minutis gladiis uterentur, ille e contrario peltam pro parma fecit (a quo postea peltastae pedites appellabantur), ut ad motus concursusque essent leviores, hastae  
15 modum duplicavit, gladios longiores fecit. Idem genus loricarum, et pro sertis atque aëneis linteas dedit. Quo facto expeditiores milites reddidit: nam pondere detracto, quod aequè corpus tegeret et leve esset, curavit.

2. Bellum cum Thracibus gessit, Seuthem, socium Atheniensium, in regnum restituit. Apud Corinthum tanta severitate exercitui praefuit, ut nullae umquam in Graecia neque exercitatiores copiae  
5 neque magis dicto audientes fuerint duci, in eamque consuetudinem adduxit, ut, cum proelii

signum ab imperatore esset datum, sine ducis opera sic ordinatae consisterent, ut singuli a peritissimo imperatore dispositi viderentur. Hoc exercitu moram Lacedaemoniorum interfecit, quod maxime tota celebratum est Graecia. Iterum eodem bello omnes copias eorum fugavit, quo facto magnam adeptus est gloriam. Cum Artaxerxes Aegyptio regi bellum inferre voluit, Iphicraten ab Atheniensibus ducem petivit, quem praeficeret exercitui conducticio, cuius numerus duodecim milium fuit. Quem quidem sic omni disciplina militari erudivit, ut, quem ad modum quondam Fabiani milites Romani appellati sunt, sic Iphicratenses apud Graecos in summa laude fuerint. Idem subsidio Lacedaemoniis profectus Epaminondae retardavit impetus. Nam nisi eius adventus appropinquasset, non prius Thebani Sparta abscessissent, quam captam incendio delessent.

**3.** Fuit autem et animo magno et corpore, imperatoriaque forma, ut ipso aspectu cuivis iniceret admirationem sui, sed in labore nimis remissus parumque patiens, ut Theopompus memoriae prodidit, bonus vero civis fideque magna. Quod cum in aliis rebus declaravit, tum maxime in Amyntae Macedonis liberis tuendis. Namque Eurydice, mater Perdiccae et Philippi, cum his duobus pueris Amynta mortuo ad Iphicraten confugit eiusque opibus defensa est. Vixit ad senectutem placatis in se suorum civium animis. Causam capitis semel

dixit, bello sociali, simul cum Timotheo, eoque iudicio est absolutus. Menesthea filium reliquit ex Thraessa natum, Coti regis filia. Is cum interrogaretur, utrum pluris, patrem matremne, faceret, 15 'matrem' inquit. Id cum omnibus mirum videretur, at ille 'merito' inquit 'facio; nam pater, quantum in se fuit, Thracem me genuit, contra ea mater Atheniensem.'

## XII. CHABRIAS.

1. Chabrias Atheniensis. Hic quoque in summis habitus est ducibus resque multas memoria dignas gessit. Sed ex iis elucet maxime inventum eius in proelio, quod apud Thebas fecit, cum Boeotis subsidio venisset. Namque in eo victoria fidente 5 summo duce Agesilao, fugatis iam ab eo conducticiis catervis, reliquam phalangem loco vetuit cedere obnixoque genu scuto, proiecta hasta impetum excipere hostium docuit. Id novum Agesilaus con- 10 tuens progredi non est ausus suosque iam incurrentes tuba revocavit. Hoc usque eo tota Graecia fama celebratum est, ut illo statu Chabrias sibi statuam fieri voluerit, quae publice ei ab Atheniensibus in foro constituta est. Ex quo factum est ut 15 postea athletae ceterique artifices iis statibus in statu is ponendis uterentur, quibus victoriam essent adepti.

2. Chabrias autem multa in Europa bella administravit, cum dux Atheniensium esset; in Aegypto sua sponte gessit: nam Nectenebin adiutum profectus regnum ei constituit. Fecit idem Cypri, sed publice ab Atheniensibus Euagorae adiutor datus, 5 neque prius inde discessit, quam totam insulam bello devinceret: qua ex re Athenienses magnam gloriam sunt adepti. Interim bellum inter Aegyptios et Persas conflatum est. Athenienses cum Artaxerxe societatem habebant, Lacedaemonii cum 10 Aegyptiis, a quibus magnas praedas Agesilaus, rex eorum, faciebat. Id intuens Chabrias, cum in re nulla Agesilao cederet, sua sponte eos adiutum profectus Aegyptiae classi praefuit, pedestribus copiis Agesilaus. 15

3. Tum praefecti regis Persae legatos miserunt Athenas questum, quod Chabrias adversum regem bellum gereret cum Aegyptiis. Athenienses diem certam Chabriae praestituerunt, quam ante domum nisi redisset, capitis se illum damnaturos denunti- 5 arunt. Hoc ille nuntio Athenas rediit, neque ibi diutius est moratus, quam fuit necesse. Non enim libenter erat ante oculos suorum civium, quod et vivebat laute et indulgebat sibi liberalius, quam ut invidiam vulgi posset effugere. Est enim hoc com- 10 mune vitium magnis liberisque civitatibus, ut invidia gloriae comes sit et libenter de iis detrahant, quos eminere videant altius, neque animo aequo pauperes

alienam opulentium intueantur fortunam. Itaque  
15 Chabrias, quoad ei licebat, plurimum aberat. Neque  
vero solus ille aberat Athenis libenter, sed omnes  
fere principes fecerunt idem, quod tantum se ab  
invidia putabant afuturos, quantum a conspectu  
suorum recesserint. Itaque Conon plurimum Cypri  
20 vixit, Iphicrates in Thracia, Timotheus Lesbi,  
Chares Sigei, dissimilis quidem Chares horum et  
factis et moribus, sed tamen Athenis et honoratus  
et potens.

4. Chabrias autem periit bello sociali tali modo.  
Oppugnabant Athenienses Chium. Erat in classe  
Chabrias privatus, sed omnes, qui in magistratu  
erant, auctoritate anteibat, eumque magis milites  
5 quam qui praeerant aspiciebant. Quae res ei matu-  
ravit mortem. Nam dum primus studet portum  
intrare gubernatoremque iubet eo dirigere navem,  
ipse sibi perniciiei fuit: cum enim eo penetrasset,  
ceterae non sunt secutae. Quo facto circumfusus  
10 hostium concursu cum fortissime pugnaret, navis  
rostro percussa coepit sidere. Hinc refugere cum  
posset, si se in mare deiecisset, quod suberat classis  
Atheniensium, quae exciperet natantes, perire maluit  
quam armis abiectis navem relinquere, in qua  
15 fuerat vectus. Id ceteri facere noluerunt, qui  
nando in tutum pervenerunt. At ille, praestare  
honestam mortem existimans turpi vitae, comminus  
pugnans telis hostium interfectus est.

## NOTES.

### PREFACE.

6. *fere*, 'mostly.'

13. *sororem germanam*. See life of Cimón.

21. *Contra ea* = *contra*, 'on the other hand.'

24. *primum locum aedium*, 'the first room in the house.' This was the *atrium*, into which visitors and all who entered the house must come.

### MILTIADES.

#### CHAP. I.

5. *qualem cognitum iudicarunt*, 'such as they afterwards judged him to be when they knew him.'

6. *Chersonesum*, the Thracian Chersonese, on the European coast of the Hellespont. *Nepos* seems to confuse the younger Miltiades, whose life he is writing, with the elder, his uncle, who really established this colony.

10. *qui consulerent*, *qui* = *ut ei*.

15. *futura*. Supply *esse*.

21. *domo*, 'from home.' The Lemnians meant 'from Athens,' whence, of course, Lemnos could not be reached with a north wind blowing.

23. *adversum*, here an adverb; *adversum tenet*, 'is adverse.'

## CHAP. II.

11. *eo*, 'on that account.'

19. *Chersonesi*, locative case, very unusual in names of countries.

24. *Cyclades*. There is no other authority for the statement that Miltiades conquered the Cyclades.

## CHAP. III.

1. *Eisdem temporibus*, probably about B.C. 515.

4. *qua*, adverb, instead of the rel. pron., agreeing with *ponte*.

11. *In hoc numero*, i.e. among the number of the rulers set up by Darius.

12. *crederetur*, 'was to be intrusted.'

13. *afferrent*, 'brought news.'

19. *genere*, abl. of respect after *Graeci*.

23. *ne res conficeretur* depends on *obstitit*.

29. *putet*, primary instead of historic sequence.

*ipsis*, i.e. the rulers of the cities.

## CHAP. IV.

7. *Sardes expugnassent*. See Introd., p. xi.

13. *millia passuum decem*, the real distance is over twenty miles.

14. *tumultu*, 'invasion,' usually 'civil war'; but Cicero explains that it may mean a war near home.

16. *Phidippum*, better known as Phidippides.

19. *praetores* = Gk. *στρατηγοί*. Ten men were elected annually, one from each of the ten tribes.

23. *primo quoque tempore*, 'as soon as possible'; *quoque* is abl. of *quisque*.

26. *desperari...auderi*, used impersonally. It is better not to attempt to translate literally, but to use the active construction, or turn in some other way.

## CHAP. V.

2. *mille militum*. *Mille* (adj.) *mīlites* is the usual construction ; *mille* as subs. is rare.

9. *non apertissima* = *impedita*.

12. *arborum tractu*, 'by the situation of the trees.'

## CHAP. VI.

1. *Guius victoriae*, probably gen. after *alienum*, not after *praemium*, 'a matter not unconnected with this victory.'

2. *quo facilius*. *Quo* is used instead of *ut* to express a purpose when a comparative follows.

10. *ut in decem*, etc. *Ut* would more naturally follow immediately after *tributus est*, and should be so taken in translating.

15. Demetrius governed Athens for ten years from 317-307 B.C.

## CHAP. VII.

7. *operibus* includes all siege works necessary for investing a town.

8. *vineis*. *Vineae* were a sort of sheds with sloping roofs which could be moved up to the walls of a town to protect the attacking party while they rammed or undermined the walls.

*testudinibus*, (1) shelters somewhat similar to *vineae* ; (2) a formation in which the soldiers locked their shields over their heads to protect them in a like manner.

10. *in eo esset ut*. Look up *is* in Vocab.

15. *regis*, 'of the king of Persia.'

19. *magna cum offensione*, 'to the great indignation of.'

20-22. *quod discessisset*, subjunctive, because it is the ground alleged by his accusers, not stated by the writer. Translate 'for leaving without accomplishing his purpose.'

22. *vulneribus*. Herodotus, whose account differs in several points from that of Nepos, says that he injured his leg while trying to climb into the temple of Demeter.

25. *Causa cognita*, 'when the case was tried.'



26. *lis aestimata est*, lit. 'the lawsuit was valued at,' i.e. the damages were assessed. At Athens, in the trial of cases in which no penalty was fixed by law, if a verdict of guilty was found, the accuser named one penalty, the accused another. The judges decided which should be imposed, but could not take a middle course.

## CHAP. VIII.

3. *tyrannidem*. The Greek word *τυραννις*, in Lat. *tyrannus*, did not necessarily mean a tyrannical ruler in our sense, but one who had seized power, not received it by law. Pisistratus and his sons ruled over Athens, with intervals, from B.C. 560-510.

13. *qui potestate sunt perpetua*, 'who possess uninterrupted power,' as contrasted with republican magistrates who are elected for a fixed period.

14. *quae ... usa est*, 'which has in the past enjoyed freedom.'

16. *cui = ut ei*.

## THEMISTOCLES.

## CHAP. I.

1. *Themistocles ... Atheniensis*. These words form the title of the work; many of the lives begin in a similar way.

4. *est ordiendus*, 'he,' i.e. his life, 'must be begun.'

15. *opus erant*. *Opus* has two constructions: 'I have need of these things' may be either *his rebus mihi opus est*, or *haec mihi opus sunt*.

16. *eadem*, acc. pl.

## CHAP. II.

2. *Corcyraeo*. The war in which Themistocles persuaded the Athenians to strengthen their navy was against the island of Aegina in the Saronic Gulf, an old enemy and rival of Athens, B.C. 482.

5. *metallis*, at Laurium in the south-east of Attica.

6. *largitione magistratum*, 'distributions made by the magistrates,' not bribes given to them. There was nothing corrupt in these distributions; but as each citizen received about half-a-sovereign a year, it was not of much use to him, while the whole sum was of great importance when spent on national defence.

10. *In quo*, 'by which means.'

13. *Nam cum*. This sentence is not finished; the writer begins a parenthesis at *huius enim*, and forgets to complete his original construction.

23. *consultum*. What part of the verb?

25. *quo valeret*. See *valeo* in Vocab.

26. *persuasit*. Supply *eis*.

31. *Salamina*. Why no preposition?

### CHAP. III.

15. *superasset*, 'sailed round.' Apart from the danger of being shut in, it was useless for the Greek fleet to remain off Euboea when Leonidas and his force were destroyed.

### CHAP. IV.

7. *pares*, i.e. equal to the task of fighting the Persians.

9. *summae imperii*. *Summae* is a substantive.

12. *fidelissimum*. In English we should put this adjective in the principal sentence, in Latin it goes into the relative clause.

15. *confecturum*. Supply *eum*, i.e. the Persian king.

17. *Hoc eo valebat*, *eo* is an adverb, 'the purpose of this was.'

### CHAP. V.

3. *ab eodem* i.e. by Themistocles.

*gradu depulsus est*, 'was driven from his position,' i.e. from the position of advantage which the numbers of his force gave him.

5. *id agi ut*, 'that it was intended.'

8. *qua ... eadem*, abl. to express the way by which. Supply *via*.

12. *altera victoria*. Supply *est*.

13. *tropaeo*, here = *victoria*.

15. *post*. We should say 'within.'

#### CHAP. VI.

2. *Phalerico*, the harbour of *Phalerum*.

4. *his moenibus*, 'with such walls.'

5. *dignitate*, 'stateliness.'

9. *qua*. What is the antecedent?

13. *longe alio ... atque*, lit. 'looked in a very different direction than,' i.e. had a very different purpose.

23. *reliqui legati ut*, etc., depends on *praecepit*.

24. *tuendo*, 'for the purpose of protection.'

29. *ex sacellis*, etc. *Thucydides*, whom *Nepos* here follows, merely says that there were many stones from tombs and other buildings. The wall, of course, did not consist entirely of such stones.

#### CHAP. VII.

7. *superesse*, 'was left unfinished.'

13. *functi summis honoribus*, 'who had held the highest offices,' lit. 'performed the duties of,' etc.

16. *praedixit* = *praecepit*.

21. *deos*, etc. *d. publicos* means the national gods of Greece; *d. patrios*, those of Athens; *penates*, the household gods of each citizen.

26. *bis*. What were these two occasions?

*classes*. *Classis* may include the troops on board as well as the actual fleet, and so is not an inappropriate word to express a force invading by sea.

*fecisse naufragium* seems to mean here 'had come to grief.' If used literally, it is rather inappropriate; but *naufragium* is often used in a metaphorical sense, and the metaphor is here naturally suggested by the word *classes*.

## CHAP. VIII.

3. *testularum suffragia*. The Greek word is *δοττακισμός*. The citizens of Athens might hold an ostracism every year, if they thought fit, and each might write down on his tablet the name of some citizen whom he thought dangerous to the state. Not less than 6000 must vote to make the ostracism valid; and if a majority of these wrote down the name of one man, he had to leave Athens for ten years, but did not lose his property or cease to be an Athenian citizen.

14. *hospitium*, but Thucydides says that they were not friends, and that Themistocles had opposed Admetus in some request which he made of the Athenians.

19. *fidem*. See Vocab., *fides*.

*quam, i.e. fidem*.

## CHAP. IX.

11. *ipse*, first person.

13. *Salamina*, Greek form of acc. sing.

21. *quas*. The accusative of the thing talked about is a very rare construction after *colloqui*; *de quibus* is regular.

## CHAP. X.

6. *Perside*, fem. adj. Supply *terra*.

8. *illud*, 'the following.'

12. *his quidem verbis, quae*, 'saying that he gave it to supply him.'

19. *multimodis*, an old adverb = *multis modis*.

22. *venenum*. The tradition was that he poisoned himself by drinking bull's blood.

## ARISTIDES.

## CHAP. I.

2. *Themistocli*, either gen. or dat.

8. *collabefactus*. See Introd. on Persian War.

*testula*. See note on Themistocles, chap. viii.

12. **scribentem**. Another version of the story is that the man could not write, and, not recognizing Aristides, asked him to put his own name on the tablet.

20. **quam** = *postquam*.

#### CHAP. II.

10. **summa imperii**. See Introd. on Persian War for this transfer of leadership and the establishment of the league of Delos.

#### CHAP. III.

1. **quo facilius**. Why *quo*, not *ut*?

3. **quantum pecuniae ... daret**, indirect question depending on *constitueret*.

9. **quam quod**, 'than the fact that.'

11. **qui**, adv., here = *quo*.

#### PAUSANIAS.

##### CHAP. I.

6. **manu**, 'in action.'

8. **haud ita magna manu**. The number of the Greeks as given by Herodotus was 110,000; that of the Persians and their allies more than three times as great.

10. **plurima miscere**, 'to cause general confusion.'

12. **quod ... posuisset**. Why subjunctive?

16. **id donum dedisse**. Supply *se* as subject.

##### CHAP. II.

6. **Byzantio**. Byzantium had been captured by Darius, and was now recovered.

14. **des**, here has imperative sense.

18. **mittas face**, 'take care that you send'; *face* an older form of *fac*.

24. **repulsam**. *Repulsam ferre* means 'to be rejected,' esp. as candidate at an election, or 'to be refused anything.'

27. **capitis** qualifies *absolvitur*, not *accusatus*.

## CHAP. III.

1. *post non multo* = *non multo post*.

2. *cogitata*, neut. pl. of participle used as substantive.

7. *qui aderant*, *i.e.* his companions.

*aditum ... conveniendi*. *Convenire* is here used in its transitive sense, 'to have an interview with.' So *aditum conveniendi* means 'an approach for the purpose of an interview,' *i.e.* an audience.

13. *clava*. See Vocab. This was the Spartan substitute for a message in cipher. Two staves of the same thickness were made, one of which was kept by the Ephors at Sparta, the other given to the general leading any expedition. Any message to be sent to the general was written on material wrapped round the staff. When this was unrolled, the message would be unintelligible, and could only be read by being wrapped round the other staff. The Greek word for both staff and despatch is *σκυτάλη*.

19. *regi*. Pausanias was not king, but guardian to his cousin, the orphan son of Leonidas.

23. *Hilotae*. The Helots were serfs, and their position resembled that of villeins in England in the Middle Ages. They seem to have been descendants of the original inhabitants of Peloponnesus, who were conquered by the Dorian invaders.

29. *expectandum*. Supply *esse*. This depends on *putabant*; the *non* with *putabant* really belongs to *oportere*.

## CHAP. IV.

2. *Artabazum*. See chap. ii., l. 21.

5. *vincla*, 'the fastenings.'

6. *sibi esse pereundum*, *i.e.* that the letter contained instructions to put him to death.

7. *quae ... pertinebant*. Supply an antecedent to *quae*.

10. *gravitas*, here = 'cautious procedure.'

22. *causae quid sit*. *Causae* depends on *quid*, 'what reason he has.'

## CHAP. V.

11. *dicitur*. The impersonal use of *dicitur* with acc. and inf. is contrary to rule. It is generally used personally; not *dicitur matrem*, etc., but *mater dicitur* ...

12. *magno natu*, 'of great age'; compare the use of *major* and *maximus natu* for 'older' and 'eldest.'

13. *comperit* should naturally be in subjunctive mood, being verb of a dependent clause in *oratio obliqua*.

18. *eodem*, 'to the same place.' 'Caeadas' was the name of the place at Sparta where the bodies of criminals were thrown.

## CIMON.

## CHAP. I.

3. *litem aestimatam*. See on Miltiades, chap. vii.

8. *germanam* ... *more ductus*. It is doubtful whether these marriages were really lawful at Athens.

11. *Huius coniugii*, 'of marriage with her.'

## CHAP. II.

8. *apud fl. Strymona*. Nepos seems to be confusing various operations on the Strymon. Cimon took Eion, a fortress at its mouth, from the Persians before 470 B.C. Amphipolis was not founded until 437 B.C.

10. *in coloniam*, 'to establish a colony.'

11. *Mycalen*. This does not refer to the battle of Mycale, which was fought the year after Salamis, and with which Cimon had nothing to do; but to the battle on the river Eurymedon where Cimon defeated the Persians in 466 B.C. See Introd. on the Persian War.

18. *acerbitatem imperii*. For the relations between Athens and the islands, see Introd. on Peloponnesian War

20. *Scyrum* in 470 B.C.

23. *Thasios*. Thasos fell in 463 B.C.

24. *qua ad meridiem vergit*, i.e. the south side.

25. *ornata* = *munita*.

## CHAP. III.

10. *post quintum annum, quam*, 'in the fifth year after'; = *quinto post anno quam*.

*expulsus erat*. His ostracism was probably in 457 B.C., and his recall in 453 B.C.; the peace with Sparta was made a year or so later.

11. *hospitio Lacedaemoniorum*. He was the 'proxenus' of Sparta at Athens, that is, the person who looked after Spartan interests at Athens. Such a person was always a native, not of the state which he represented, but of that in which he resided.

## CHAP. IV.

10. *offensum fortuito*, 'whom he met by chance.'

18. *acerba*, 'mourned.'

## LYSANDER.

## CHAP. I.

3. *bellum*. The Peloponnesian War was begun B.C. 431. The battle of Aegospotami was fought B.C. 405.

4. *confecisse apparet*, 'it is well known that he overpowered them.'

*neque latet = constat*.

6. *immodestia*. See Alcibiades, chap. viii., for an account of this.

7. *dicto audientes*, 'listening to the words,' and so 'obedient.'

*imperatoribus*, dat. after phrase meaning 'obedient.'

15. *impotentem dominationem Ath.* See Historical Introduction, p. ix.

16. *Aegos flumen*, generally called Aegospotami; in Greek, *αἰγὸς ποταμὸς* = 'goat's river.'

20. *qui ... studuissent*, 'had supported the cause of.'

21. *electis* agrees with the antecedent to *qui*, which is not expressed.



**decem**, a body of ten men appointed in each state, with a Spartan governor.

24. **eius hospitio contineretur**, 'was bound to him by ties of hospitality.'

26. **fide confirmarat**, 'had pledged himself.'

## CHAP. II.

The rest of this chapter is lost. The story is that Lysander gathered the Thasians together in the temple of Heracles, encouraged them to state their opinions freely under promise of an amnesty, and then massacred the partisans of Athens.

## CHAP. III.

1. **hi** refers to the authorities at Sparta who must have been mentioned at the end of chap. ii.

3. **reges**. There were always two kings reigning at Sparta, one from each of the two branches of the royal family. They had little power. The Ephors, elected annually, were the real rulers.

6. **Delphicum**, the oracle of Apollo at Delphi.

7. **Dodonam**, the oracle of Zeus at Dodona in Epirus.

8. **quae solveret**, 'which he was to pay.' The phrase here almost = *quae solvere oporteret*.

**Iovi Hammoni**. Hammon, or Ammon, was an Egyptian deity, having temples at Thebes on the Nile and in Libya. The Greeks and Romans identified him with Zeus and Jupiter.

14. **quod conatus esset**. Why subjunctive?

16. **subsidio**, dat. of purpose, lit. 'for a help.'

17. **apud Haliartum**. This was in B.C. 395. Haliartus was in Boeotia. The war was between the Spartans and Thebans, and the people of Orchomenus sided with Sparta.

**quam vere ... indicatum**. Various explanations are offered of this. Probably *vere* is ironical. The reference is to his acquittal just mentioned.

18. **indicio fuit**, 'was a proof,' dat. of purpose.

## CHAP. IV.

20. *imprudens*. Translate by an adverb.

## ALCIBIADES.

## CHAP. I.

2. *experta*. Supply *esse*.

3. *memoriae prodiderunt*, an accusative, object to *prodiderunt*, is omitted. We may translate, 'Who have written about him.'

12. *vita, victu*. *Vita* means a man's life in general; *victus*, his manner of living.

14. *idem* often means 'he also,' 'yet this very man.'

17. *ut*, expressing a consequence, 'so that.'

## CHAP. II.

1. *Pericli*. The Latin genitive of Greek names in *-es* is sometimes *-is*, sometimes *-i*.

## CHAP. III.

4. *Nicias*, the leader of the aristocratic party at Athens, was a good steady soldier, but not a brilliant general. *Lamachus* had more ability, but was poor and of humble origin, and so had little influence.

6. *Hermæ*. These were busts of Hermes, set on terminal pillars, at street corners and elsewhere in Athens.

17. *opera forensi*, 'by help in the law courts.'

*suos*, 'his supporters.'

24. *mysteria*, the secret rites of the goddess Demeter, which were performed at Eleusis some miles west of Athens. To perform a sort of caricature of these mysteries in a private house would, of course, shock the religious feelings of the people.

26. *coniurationem*, 'a conspiracy' against popular government at Athens.

## CHAP. IV.

4. **postulabat ... haberetur.** Supply *ut* with *haberetur*, 'he demanded that ...'

6. **invidiae crimine,** 'a charge prompted by jealousy.' *Invidiae* is subjective genitive.

11. **quod violasset,** 'of having violated.' Why subj.?

15. **provinciae.** *Provincia* may mean not merely a province in our sense of the word, but any official duty; here it refers to his 'command' in Sicily.

24-27. **Eumolpidas coactos; exemplum incisum esse,** acc. with inf. after *audivit*.

31. **se,** Alcibiades, of course, not the *inimici*, to whom, however, *suae* does refer.

35. **Deceleam.** Declea was 15 miles north-east of Athens. Its occupation by Sparta confined the Athenians very much within their city, and also cut off some part of their corn supply.

## CHAP. V.

7. **celari.** As *celo* in the active governs two accusatives, so in the passive, when the acc. of person becomes the subject, the acc. of the thing remains as before; 'Alcibiades could not be kept in the dark about it for very long,' or 'it could not be concealed from Alcibiades.'

8. **ea sagacitate.** *Ea* here = *tanta*.

11. **Darii,** Darius Nothus. He reigned from 424 to 404 B.C.

12. **male gestis .. rebus.** See Introd. on Peloponnesian War.

17. **eodem sensu,** 'of the same political opinions.'

20. **ab exercitu.** Athens had at this time made Samos the headquarters of the fleet; and the men, disapproving of the revolution at Athens, which had put the Four Hundred in power, took upon themselves the authority of the popular assembly at Athens.

21. **Theramene.** Theramenes was a 'trimmer' in politics. He helped to establish the Four Hundred, and again helped to overthrow them. In 404 B.C. he was one of the thirty Tyrants; but, trying to check their tyranny, he was put to death as a traitor on the accusation of his colleague Critias.

26. **quinque proellis**, etc. These victories were won between 411 and 409 B.C. The chief were the naval battles off Cynossema in the Hellespont, Abydos, and Cyzicus (B.C. 411), and the capture of several towns in that neighbourhood, of which Byzantium (B.C. 409) was the chief. These successes removed the risk of famine at Athens by enabling corn to be brought from the Black Sea.

36. **Athenas venerunt**, B.C. 407.

#### CHAP. VI.

16. **Olympiae victoribus**, the winners at the Olympic games, who received extraordinary honours in their respective states.

19. **astu**, the actual city of Athens, as distinguished from the port of Piraeus, which was four miles away.

21. **quin**, 'as not to.'

#### CHAP. VII.

7. **apud Cymen**. Cyme was an Aeolian town in Asia Minor. Alcibiades left his fleet in order to attack Cyme, which had refused a money contribution. He gave orders that the fleet should not fight in his absence, but his pilot Antiochus engaged in battle with the Lacedaemonians off Notium, and was defeated.

10. **culpae tribuerent**, 'set down to guilt.'

13. **huic ... malo**. *Huic*, i.e. Alcibiades; *malo*, dat. of purpose.

22. **primus Graecae civitatis**. Of course this is incorrect; there had been many expeditions to Thrace.

#### CHAP. VIII.

5. **in eo occupatus erat ut**, 'was doing all he could to.'

8. **erat super** = *supererat*.

10. **vulgo**, here means 'the common soldiers.'

**agere**, 'to negotiate,' 'make proposals.'

29. **praedatum**. What part of the verb is this?

## CHAP. IX.

2. *penitus*, 'far inland.'

13. *quingena*, distributive numeral, meaning fifty talents a year.

16. *omni ferebatur cogitatione*, 'all his thoughts were directed.'

20. *Cyrum*. This was the Cyrus who afterwards led the 10,000 Greeks against his brother Artaxerxes; Nepos says that Alcibiades knew this expedition was already being prepared.

## CHAP. X.

3. *tyranni*. The 'Thirty Tyrants' formed the government set up by Lysander after the capture of Athens (B.C. 404). They gained their name from the cruelty and violence of their rule.

8. *persequeretur*, subj., because it is an indirect command.

10. *renuntiat ... essent*, 'he retracts the agreement existing between the king and the Lacedaemonians.' Compare the phrase, *Hoc mihi tecum commune est*, 'This is common to you and me.'

12. *Non tulit hoc*, the meaning is that the threat of Lysander was too strong for him. 'Could not withstand this threat' will perhaps do it.

16. *Missi clam ... negotium*. *Missi* of course refers to Susamithres and Bagaeus; *clam* qualifies *dant negotium*, to which *vicinitati*, 'the inhabitants of the neighbourhood,' is indirect object.

23. *subalare telum*, 'a dagger.'

## CHAP. XI.

1. *gravissimi*, 'of the highest authority.'

4. *aliquanto*, 'considerably.' See dates given in Vocab.

16. *victus, cultus*, 'food,' 'dress.'

17. *fuisse*, 'that he lived.'

19. *in his*, 'in these respects,' i.e. in hunting and luxurious living.

24. *princeps*, adj.

## THRASYBULUS.

## CHAP. I.

2. *dubito an*, like *nescio an*, implies that what follows is more likely to be the case than not, 'I don't know whether ... but am inclined to think so,' 'I rather think that,' etc.

3. *Illud* refers to what follows.

5. *quod*, 'with reference to what.'

7. *oppressam*, i.e. *patriam*.

*triginta tyrannis*. See Introduction, part iii.

12. *naturali quodam bono*, 'by some happy knack.'

*fecit lucri*, lit. 'made (a part) of gain,' i.e. got the credit for.

13. *illa omnia*, 'all such achievements.'

*communis imp. cum militibus*, etc., 'belong to generals in common with their soldiers and with fortune,' i.e. the soldiers and luck must share the credit of them with the generals. For the construction, compare *Hoc mihi tecum commune est*, 'This is common to you and me.'

14. *abit res*, etc., the meaning of this ought to be plain from what has gone before, but it is not quite easy to translate neatly. Render *res*, 'the issue,' *consilio*, 'strategy,' and see what you can do with it.

17. *plurima* does not agree with *fortuna*, but corresponds to *nonnulla* in the previous part of the sentence.

22. *parserat*, an older form than *pepercerat*.

## CHAP. II.

1. *Phylen*. Phyle was a stronghold about 15 miles from Athens, on the way to Thebes, close to Mt. Parnes.

6. *solitudo*, 'his scanty numbers.'

7. *perniciem, salutem*. Why dative?

12. *matrem timidam*, etc. She has no reason to weep because her son does not run into danger.

13. *Neque pro opinione*. He appears to have gathered at least 700 men at Phyle.

14. *boni*, often applied to those who are on the writer's side in politics, 'patriotic citizens.'

15. *Hinc*, *i.e.* from Phyle.

16. *Munychiam*. Munychia is at the north-east of the Piraeus.

17. *bis*. There seems in reality to have been only one attack upon Piraeus.

23. *iacentem* = *occisum*.

26. *Critias*. See *Introd.*, part iii.

### CHAP. III.

5. *decem*. See *Introd.*, part iii.

*praetores*, 'chief magistrates,' not, as often, *στρατηγοί* or generals.

13. *ut valeret effectit*, 'made it effective.'

### CHAP. IV.

4. *magna gloria*, ablative.

*Pittacus ille*. *Ille* often has the sense of 'the well-known,' 'the famous.'

5. *septem sapientum*, 'the seven wise men of Greece.' Their names are variously given, but the best known and most generally acknowledged were Thales of Miletus, Solon of Athens, Pittacus of Mitylene, and Bias of Priene.

6. *iugerum*. What case? Observe the declension of this noun.

7. *nolite*. As *nolo* means not merely 'I am unwilling,' but 'I will not,' so the imperative often means 'do not,' and is followed by an infinitive.

*quod multi inuideant*, 'such as many would grudge me.' Compare the phrase, *Non is est qui hoc faciat*, 'He is not the sort of man to do this.'

12. *propria*, 'permanent,' *i.e.* one's own to keep always.

15. *ad Ciliciam*. He was killed B.C. 389 at Aspendus on the river Eurymedon in Pamphilia, being at that time in command of a fleet cruising off the coast of Asia Minor to protect Athenian interests, and do as much harm as possible to Sparta.

## CONON.

## CHAP. I.

2. **magni**, gen. of value.

6. **in qua potestate**, 'while holding this office.' *Potestas*, here = *magistratus*.

7. **Pheras**, a town near the coast of Messenia, which country had belonged to Sparta since B.C. 650. It was a "colony" in the Roman, not in the Greek or English sense; that is, it was a town in conquered territory held by Spartans.

9. **Aegos flumen**. See note on Lysander, chap. i., l. 16, and Introd.

## CHAP. II.

1. **Rebus**, 'their cause.'

2. **ubi**, relative, not interrogative, 'a place where.'

6. **gratia valeret**. *Gratia valere* means 'to be strong by reason of favour or popularity,' i.e. to have influence.

8. **societate**. See Introd., part iii., for the relations of Athens and Sparta with Persia at this time.

13. **habitus est**, 'was held to be.'

15. **multum**, adv. qualifying *impedit*.

17. **neque vero non**, 'and indeed.'

**si ... fuisset** = 'if it had not been for him.'

18. **Tauro tenus**. Mt. Taurus is on the boundary between Asia Minor and Syria.

21. **bellum indixerant**. Agesilaus was recalled in B.C. 394, the year after the defeat and death of Lysander at Haliartus. See life of Lysander.

## CHAP. III.

6. **Cyrum fratrem superasse**. Tissaphernes had been a friend of Cyrus, but when Cyrus made his famous expedition against his brother Artaxerxes, Tissaphernes joined the king.

8. **ex more**, 'according to custom.'

20. **consuerit**, contracted form of *consueverit*.



## CHAP. IV.

5. *negavit sui esse consilii*, 'said that this was not a matter for his decision.'

6. *ipsius*, *i.e.* the king's.

7. *suadere daret* = *suadere ut daret*.

20. *Cnidum*, fought B.C. 394.

24. *muros*, *i.e.* the long walls which protected on either side the road from the Piraeus to Athens, and the fortifications of Piraeus.

## CHAP. V.

5. *ea*, *i.e.* the objects which he desired.

10. *Ioniam et Aeoliam*, the Ionian and Aeolian colonies on the coast of Asia Minor, most of which had been under the authority of Athens from the formation of the league of Delos until the victory of Lysander B.C. 404, when they transferred their allegiance to Sparta. The battle of Cnidus diminished the influence of Sparta, and Conon hoped to win them back to Athens.

12. *Tribazus*. Of course the Persian satraps wished the Greek colonies on their coast to be under the rule of their king.

20. *illud*, referring to what follows. We know nothing about Conon's fate, except that it is clear he did not return to Athens; whether he was put to death by the Persians, or escaped and died at Cyprus as has been alleged, or elsewhere, is quite uncertain.

## DION.

## CHAP. I.

2. *utraque tyrannide Dionysiorum*, 'the reigns of both the Dionysii.'

3. *ille superior*, *i.e.* Dionysius the elder.

6. *Dionysio filio*, his son by another wife, who therefore married his half-sister, as was not uncommon among the Greeks.

7. **nuptum**, supine, lit. 'gave her to marry him,' 'gave her in marriage to him.'

12. **non minime commendat**, 'is a great recommendation.'

17. **suorum**, 'his own relations,' i.e. the children of Dionysius by Aristomache, Dion's own sister.

19. **qua**, indef. pron. after *nisi*.

20. **maior**, part of the predicate, not merely an epithet to *cupiditas*, 'more strongly.'

21. **illustriores**, the comparative here, as often, means 'more than ordinary.'

#### CHAP. II.

12. **violatus esset**, i.e. Plato. There is no good authority for this story.

15. **gravi**, used with a predicative force; translate by an adverb.

23. **soporem**, 'a sleeping draught.'

#### CHAP. III.

8. **amicum non magis tyranno**, etc., i.e. he was friendly to both.

10. **de historicis Graecis**. This book is lost.

#### CHAP. IV.

6. **inter se**, 'each other.'

7. **praeoccuparet**, 'anticipate,' i.e. be the first to attack his rival.

8. **magnae invidiae**. What case?

18. **usque eo ... ut = adeo ... ut**.

#### CHAP. V.

5. **multorum annorum**, 'of many years' standing.'

**magnarum opum**, part of the predicate; gen. of quality.

8. **maximo animo**, 'with great courage.'

9. *quingenta annorum imperium*, object to *oppugnatum*.  
 11. *oppugnatum*, supine. Why?  
 13. *post diem tertium quam*, etc. = *tertio post die quam*, etc.  
 19. *his ipsis*, 'with the aid of those very persons,' abl. of instrument.  
 20. *regios spiritus*, 'the pride of the king.'  
 23. *insulam*, the island of Ortygia, on which the citadel stood.  
 26. *Apollocrates* was the son of *Dionysius*; it is therefore strange that he should have been left in command of Syracuse under *Dion*. The text is uncertain here. *Dion* is read by some in l. 27, instead of *Dionysius*; possibly part of the passage is lost, as Nipperdey suggests.

## CHAP. VI.

2. *sua*, 'her usual.'  
 8. *parens*, 'as a father.'  
 14. *secunda rhapsodia*, 'the second book' of Homer's *Iliad*.  
 18. *velle*, governed by *aperuisse*, 'his wish.'  
*Hanc, i.e. invidiam.*

## CHAP. VII.

6. *neque, quo*, etc. = *nec quidquam suppetebat quo*, etc.  
 8. *Id eius modi erat ut*, etc. 'This conduct was of such a kind as to,' etc.  
 10. *male audiendi*, 'to be ill spoken of' = Greek *κακῶς ἀκούειν*.  
 12. *in caelum elatus laudibus*, 'praised up to the skies.'  
 14. *dictitabat*, 'called him,' frequentative, meaning that they habitually did so.

## CHAP. VIII.

1. *Haec, i.e.* the general ill-feeling against him.  
 2. *quorsum evaderent timeret*, 'feared to what end they would lead,' *i.e.* feared for the result.

11. *quod inimici ... forent*, 'because his enemies were likely to disclose their feelings to one who was at variance with him,' i.e. to the pretended enemy mentioned above.

16. *Res ... ageretur* = *res quae multis consociis ageretur*: *ageretur*, subj., because it expresses the cause.

18. *conveniunt, cuius*, i.e. *eum, cujus*.

## CHAP. IX.

1. *conventu*, i.e. the assembly of people at the festival of Proserpine.

4. *qui non discedant*, 'with orders not to,' etc.

5. *certos*, 'trusty.'

7. *agitari*, 'to be kept under way.'

9. *qua*, 'a means by which.'

12. *eant* = *ut eant*.

18. *vita, qui*, i.e. *eorum qui*.

19. *cuius facile intellectu fuit*. This is the principal sentence, on which *quam invisam* ... *vita* depend.

## CHAP. X.

12. *elatus publice*, 'buried at the public expense.'

## IPHICRATES.

## CHAP. I.

4. *maioribus natu*, here means 'men of earlier times.'

7. *male rem gessit*, 'suffered defeat.'

12. *peltam*. The *pelta* was a small round or oval shield, but sometimes indented on one side, and so shaped something like a bean or an almond. The frame was of wood or wicker.

13. *postea*. There were 'peltasts' before, but they had been auxiliaries, and were inferior to the 'hoplites' or heavy infantry, who formed the chief part of a Greek army.

16. *genus loricarum*. Supply *mutavit* from above.

*sertis*, 'joined together,' i.e. of chain-mail.

## CHAP. II.

1. *B. cum Thracibus.* B.C. 389-387.
2. *Apud Corinthum.* B.C. 393-391; the war was against Sparta.
9. *moram.* This was in B.C. 391. The victory of Iphicrates was remarkable, because the Spartans were considered to be the best soldiers in Greece.
13. *Aegyptio regi.* The Persians at this time claimed lordship over Egypt, but were not always able to enforce their authority.
15. *quem praeficeret*, 'to place him in command.' *Quem*, with subj. = *ut eum*.
18. *Fabiani milites*, i.e. the soldiers of Fabius Maximus, the opponent of Hannibal. *Fabiani* is the predicate.
21. *Epaminondae impetus.* B.C. 362, in the war between Thebes and Sparta.
24. *delessent* = *delevissent*.

## CHAP. III.

8. *Philippi*, afterwards Philip II., the father of Alexander the Great.
11. *Causam ... dixit.* See Vocabulary.
12. *bello sociali*, a war between Athens and some of her allies who had revolted in B.C. 357. Iphicrates and Timotheus were put on their trial for refusing to risk a battle in unfavourable weather.
14. *Coti*, gen. of *Cotus*, a Latin form of *Cotys*.
17. *pater*, etc., i.e. his father, by marrying a Thracian, had done all he could to make his son a Thracian; his mother, by marrying an Athenian, had, so far as she could, made him Athenian.

## CHABRIAS.

## CHAP. I.

4. *cum Boeotis*, etc., in B.C. 378; the help was given against a Spartan invasion of Boeotia.

5. **victoria fidente.** *Fidente* agrees with *Agesilao*. *Victoria* is abl., depending on *fidente*.

8. **obnixo genu scuto**, either *scuto* or *genu* may be abl. with *obnixo* in agreement, the other noun being dat. The meaning is the same in either case.

12. **statu**, 'attitude.'

15. **artifices** means any performers in public.

## CHAP. II.

5. **publice**, 'by authority of the state,' contrasted with *sua sponte* in the previous sentence.

**Euagorae**, king of Cyprus; the Athenians were helping him to become independent of Persia.

## CHAP. III.

2. **quod gereret**, subj., because the statement is that of the Persians, and therefore virtual *oratio obliqua*.

4. **quam ante**. *Ante* of course governs *quam*, not *domum*.

7. **Non ... erat**, 'he did not remain.'

14. **alienam opulentium fortunam** = *aliorum opulentium fortunam*.

19. **recesserint**. After *putabant*, *recessissent* would be the usual sequence.

## CHAP. IV.

1. **bello sociali**. See life of Iphicrates, chap. iii.

13. **quae exciperet**, subj. expressing purpose.

# VOCABULARY.

## ABBREVIATIONS.

a.	= active.	m.	= masculine.
abl.	= ablative.	n.	= neuter.
acc.	= accusative.	nom.	= nominative.
adj.	= adjective.	num.	= numeral.
adv.	= adverb.	part.	= participle.
comp.	= comparative.	pass.	= passive.
conj.	= conjunction.	perf.	= perfect.
def.	= defective.	pl.	= plural.
dep.	= deponent.	prep.	= preposition.
f.	= feminine.	pron.	= pronoun.
gen.	= genitive.	rel.	= relative.
gov.	= governing.	sing.	= singular.
indecl.	= indeclinable.	subs.	= substantive.
impers.	= impersonal.	superl.	= superlative.
irreg.	= irregular.	v.	= verb.

*Note.*—Proper names of no importance, or about which the text gives sufficient information, are not included in the Vocabulary.

**a, ab,** prep. gov. abl., *from*,  
*by*  
**abdo,** -ĕre, -dīdi, -dītum, v. 3.  
*a., to put away, hide*  
**abdūco,** -ĕre -xi, -ctum, v. 3.  
*a., to lead away*  
**ābeo,** -īre, -īvi or -ii, -ītum,  
v. irreg., *to go away*  
**ābhorreo,** -ĕre, -ui, v. 2. n.,  
*to shrink back from, be*  
*averse to, differ from*  
**ābicio,** -ĕre, -iēcī, -iectum, v.  
3. a., *to throw away, cast*  
*aside*  
**abrīpio,** -ĕre, -ui, -reptum, v.  
3. a., *to drag away, carry*  
*off*

**abrōgo,** -āre, -āvi, -ātum, v.  
1. a., *to annul, repeal,*  
*take away* office from a  
man  
**abscēdo,** -ĕre, -cessi, -cessum,  
v. 3. n., *to depart, retire*  
**absens,** -ntis, part. of absum,  
*absent*  
**absolvo,** -ĕre, -vi, -ūtum, v. 3.  
a., *to set free, acquit*  
**abstīnentia,** -ae, f., *abstinence,*  
*self-restraint*  
**absum,** -esse, -fui, v. irreg., *to*  
*be away, be absent, be dis-*  
*tant*  
**ac, atque,** conj., *and ; aliter*  
*ac, otherwise than*

**accēdo**, -ēre, -cessi, -cessum, v.

3. n., *to approach, be added, accede to, go over to some one's opinion; ad rempublicam acc., to enter political life*

**accido**, -ēre, -cidi, no sup.,

v. 3. n., *to fall upon; to befall, happen; accidit ut, it happened that*

**accipio**, -ēre, -cēpi, -ceptum,

v. 3. a., *to receive, hear, learn*

**accūrāte**, adv., *carefully, exactly, in definite language*

**accūsātor**, -ōris, m., *an accuser*

**accūso**, v. 1. a., *to accuse*

**acer**, -cris, -cre, *keen, energetic, active, eager*

**acerbitas**, -ātis, f., *sharpness, sourness, harshness, bitter feeling*

**acerbus**, -a, -um, *sharp, harsh, bitter, severe, disagreeable, grievous*

**Achēruns**, -ntis, m., *another form of Acheron, a river in Hades, used for the lower world, the grave*

**acies**, -ei, f., *an edge; a glance; battle-array, army in battle-array*

**acūmen**, -inis, n., *acuteness, shrewdness*

**acūtus**, -a, -um, *sharp, pointed, keen; sagacious*

**ad**, prep. gov. acc., *to, at, near, in the neighbourhood of*

**addo**, -ēre, -didi, -ditum, v. 3. a., *to add*

**addūbito**, v. 1. a. and n., *to be in doubt, to be doubtful about something*

**addūco**, -ēre, -xi, -ctum, v.

3. a., *to lead to, bring to;*

*add. ut, to induce a person to*

**ādeo**, -ire, -ivi or -ii, -itum, v.

*irreg., to go to, approach*

**ādeo**, adv., *so far, to such an extent, so*

**ādhibeo**, -ēre, -ui, -itum, v.

2. a., *to bring to, summon, apply, employ*

**Adimantus**, -i, m., *Adimantus, a colleague of Alcibiades*

**ādimo**, -ēre, -ēmi, -emptum, v. 3. a., *to take away*

**ādīpiscor**, -i, *adeptus sum*, v.

3. dep., *to attain to, obtain*

**ādītus**, -ūs, m., *approach*

**adiungo**, -ēre, -nxi, -nctum,

v. 3. a., *to join, add to*

**adiūtor**, -ōris, m., *a helper, assistant*

**adiūvo**, -āre, -iūvi, -iūtum, v.

1. a., *to help, support*

**Admētus**, -i, m., *Admetus, king of the Molossi, protector of Themistocles*

**administro**, v. 1. a., *to take charge of, manage, administer*

**admirābilis**, -e, *admirable, wonderful*

**admiratio**, -ōnis, f., *admiration, wonder*

**admiror**, v. 1. def., *to admire, wonder at*

**admitto**, -ēre, -misi, -misum, v. 3. a., *to let in, admit, permit; of a horse, to put to a gallop*



**admōdum**, adv., *in a high degree, much, very; quite*  
**admōneo**, -ēre, -ui, -itum, v. 2. a., *to put in mind of, warn, admonish*  
**ādōrior**, -īri, -ortus sum, v. 4. dep., *to undertake, set to work, attack*  
**adsum**, -esse, -fui, v. irreg., *to be present, assist, support*  
**ādūlescens**, -ntis, m. and f., *a youth or maiden*  
**ādūlescentia**, -ae, f., *youthfulness, the season of youth, youth*  
**advēnio**, -īre, -vēni, -ventum, v. 4. a., *to come to, arrive*  
**advento**, v. 1. a., *to approach, arrive at, advance*  
**adventus**, -ūs, m., *arrival*  
**adversārius**, -ī, m., *an opponent, antagonist*  
**adversus** and -us, prep. gov. acc., and adv., *towards, against, in the opposite direction*  
**adversus**, -a, -um, *opposite, facing; adverse, contrary*  
**advōco**, v. 1. a., *to call or summon to a place*  
**aedes**, -is, f., *a temple; in pl. a house*  
**aedificium**, -i, n., *a building*  
**aedifico**, v. 1. a., *to build*  
**aeger**, -gra, -grum, *ill, feeble, dejected*  
**Aegōs flumen**, n., *a translation of the Greek, αἰγὸς ποταμὸς, goat-river, a river and town on the Thracian Chersonese*  
**Aegyptius**, -a, -um, *Egyptian*

**Aegyptus**, -i, f., *Egypt*  
**aēneus**, -a, -um, *of bronze*  
**Aeōlia**, -ae, f., *Aeolia, a district on the coast of Northern Asia-Minor, where there were many colonies of Aeolian Greeks*  
**Aeōlis**, -idis, f., *Aeolia*  
**aequalis**, -e, *equal, equal in age, contemporary*  
**aeque**, adv., *equally*  
**aequipēro**, v. 1. a. and n., *to put something on an equality with another, to liken, compare; to be equal to*  
**aequitas**, -ātis, f., *equality, justice, equity*  
**aequus**, -a, -um, *level, equal, fair, favourable; aequo animo, with calmness, patiently*  
**aerārium**, -i, n., *the public treasury*  
**aestīmo**, v. 1. a., *to value, estimate, reckon; lis aestimata = Gk. ἀγὼν τιμῆρος*  
**aetas**, -ātis, f., *age, life*  
**Āfer**, -fra, -frum, *African*  
**affābilis**, -e, *courteous, affable*  
**affēro**, -ferre, attūli, allātum, v. irreg., *to bring or carry a thing to a place, report, allege; vim alicui aff., to offer violence to some one*  
**afficio**, -ēre, -fēci, -fectum, v. 3. a., *to affect; generally followed by an ablative; aliquem poena aff., to punish*  
**affīnitas**, -atis, f., *relationship by marriage*  
**affirmo**, v. 1. a., *to assert, declare; confirm, corroborate*

**affligo**, -ēre, -xi, -ctum, v. 3. a., *to strike down, overthrow, ruin*

**Africa**, -ae, f. (i.) that part of Africa round Carthage which formed the Roman province; (ii.) the whole continent of Africa

**āger**, -gri, m., *field, land, territory*

**Agēsilaus**, -i, m., *Agesilaus*, king of Sparta, defeated the Satrap Tissaphernes, also, at Coronea, the Athenians and Boeotians

**āgrēdlor**, -i, -gressus sum, v. 3. dep., *to attack*

**āgīto**, v. 1. a., *to drive to and fro, excite, stir up, consider, debate*

**āgo**, -ēre, ēgi, actum, v. 3. a., *to lead, drive, plunder; spend (time, etc.), discuss; manage (business); agere cum aliquo, to treat with, try to persuade; id ago ut, I aim at, try to; agere vigilias, to keep watch*

**alo**, v. def., *to say, affirm, assert*

**ālācer**, -cris, -cre, *quick, eager, active, brisk*

**Alcibiādes**, -is, m., *Alcibiades*

**ālīēno**, v. 1. a., *to alienate, estrange, set at variance, render hostile*

**ālīēnus**, -a, -um, *of or belonging to another; strange, foreign; unsuitable, foreign to the purpose; unfavourable*

**ālio**, adv., *to another place*

**āliquamdiu**, adv., *for a while, for some time*

**āliquando**, adv., *at some time, some day*

**āliquanto**, adv., *somewhat, considerably*

**āliquantus**, -a, -um, *somewhat, some considerable; as subs., -um, -i, some part, some quantity*

**āliquis**, -quid, *someone, something*

**ālītēr**, adv. *otherwise*

**ālius**, -a, -ud, *another, other; alius... alius, one... another; in plu. some... others*

**ālo**, -ēre, -ui, -tum, v. 3. a., *to nourish, maintain, keep*

**alte**, adv., *high, on high*

**alter**, -tēra, -tērum, gen. *alterius*, *the one or the other of two; alter... alter, the one... the other*

**altērūter**, -tra, -trum, *the one or the other*

**altitūdo**, -īnis, f., *height, depth*

**altus**, -a, -um, *high, lofty, deep*

**ambīto**, -ōnis, f., *canvassing at an election, desire to please, ambition, ostentation, eagerness*

**āmīcītia**, -ae, f., *friendship*

**āmīcūlum**, -i, n., *a cloak, mantle*

**āmīcus**, -i, m., *a friend; adj., -us, -a, -um, friendly*

**āmissus**, -ūs, m., *loss*

**āmitto**, -ēre, -mīsi, -missum, v. 3. a., *to lose*

**āmo**, v. 1. a., *to love*

**āmor**, -ōris, m., *love*  
**Amphīpōlis**, -is, f., *Amphi-*  
*polis*, a Greek town on the  
 river Strymon  
**amplius**, adv., *more*  
**amplus**, -a, -um, *large, im-*  
*portant, splendid*  
**Amyntas**, -ae, m., *Amyntas*,  
 king of Macedonia  
**ān**, conj., *whether, or*; *utrum*  
 ... *an, whether ... or*  
**anceps**, -cipitis, adj., *two-*  
*headed, double, twofold*;  
*doubtful*  
**ancōra**, -ae, f., *an anchor*  
**Andōcides**, -is, m., *Andocides*,  
 an Athenian orator, born  
 B.C. 467, died about B.C.  
 390  
**ango**, -ēre, -xi, -ctum and -xum,  
 v. 3. a., *to vex, distress,*  
*trouble*  
**angustiae**, -ārum, f., *narrow-*  
*ness, a narrow place, defile,*  
*pass, strait*  
**angustus**, -a, -um, *narrow*  
**ānima**, -ae, f., *air, breath,*  
*life, soul*  
**ānimadverto**, -ēre, -ti, -sum,  
 v. 3. a., *to notice, consider*;  
*animadvertere in aliquem,*  
*to punish some one*  
**ānimātus**, -a, -um, part. of  
 animo, *animated, inspired,*  
*disposed, inclined in some*  
*particular way*  
**ānimus**, -i, m., *mind, spirit,*  
*courage, feelings*; *aequo*  
*animo, with calmness, equa-*  
*nimity*; *animum attendere,*  
*to pay attention, observe*  
**annus**, -i, m., *a year*

**annuus**, -a, -um, *annual,*  
*lasting a year*  
**ante**, prep. gov. acc., and  
 adv., *before, previously,*  
*formerly*  
**antēā**, adv., *before, pre-*  
*viously*  
**antēcēdo**, -ēre, -cessi, -cessum,  
 v. 3. a., *to go before, excel,*  
*surpass*  
**anteo**, -ire, -ivi or -ii, v.  
 irreg., *to go before, excel,*  
*surpass*  
**antēfero**, -ferre, -tūli, -lātum,  
 v. irreg., *to prefer*  
**antēpōno**, -ēre, -pōsui, -pōsi-  
 tum, v. 3. a., *to place in*  
*front, prefer*  
**antesto**, -stāre, -stēti, -stā-  
 tum, v. 1. n., *to stand in*  
*front, excel, surpass*  
**antiquitas**, -ātis, f., *antiquity*  
**antistes**, -stītis, m. and f.,  
*an overseer*; esp. *an over-*  
*seer of a temple, a priest*  
**āpērio**, -ire, -ui, -rtum, v. 4.  
 a., *to open, disclose, reveal,*  
*make clear*  
**āpertus**, -a, -um, *open, plain,*  
*clear*  
**Āpollo**, -īnis, m., *Apollo*, the  
 god of prophecy  
**Āpollocrātes**, -is, m., *Apollo-*  
*crates*, a son of Dionysius  
 the younger  
**appārātus**, -ūs, m., *a prepara-*  
*tion, magnificence, pomp*  
**appāreo**, -ēre, -ui, -itum, v. 2.  
 n., *to appear, be manifest*  
**appāro**, v. 1. a., *to make*  
*ready, prepare, make ready*  
*for something*

**appello**, v. 1. a., *to call*  
**appello**, -ĕre, -pŭli, pulsum,  
 v. 3. a., *to drive to*; navem  
 appellere, *to bring a ship to*  
*land*

**appĕto**, -ĕre, -īvi, -itum, v. 3.  
 a., *to strive after, seek,*  
*desire*

**applicō**, -āre, -ui or -āvi, -ātum,  
 v. 1. a., *to join, fasten,*  
*attach to*

**appōno**, -ĕre, -pōsui, -pōsi-  
 tum, v. 3. a., *to place by,*  
*place over, appoint*

**apporto**, v. 1. a., *to bring to,*  
*carry to*

**apprōpinquo**, v. 1. a., *to come*  
*near, approach*

**aptus**, -a, -um, *fit, fitted for*

**apŭd**, prep. gov. acc., *at,*  
*near, in the house of, in*  
*the works of any author*

**āquilo**, -ōnis, m., *the north*  
*wind*

**āra**, -ae, f., *an altar*

**arbĭtrium**, -i, n., *judgment,*  
*decision, will*

**arbĭtror**, v. 1. dep., *to judge,*  
*think, suppose*

**arbor**, -ōris, f., *a tree*

**Arcādĭa**, -ae, f., *Arcadia, the*  
*central district of the Pelo-*  
*ponnesus*

**arcesso**, -ĕre, -īvi, -itum, v.  
 3. a., *to send for, summon*

**Ārĕte**, -ēs, f., *Arete, a*  
*daughter of the elder*  
*Dionysius*

**Argĭ**, -ōrum, m., or *Argos, n.*  
*(only used in nom. and acc.),*  
*Argos, capital of Argolis*  
*in the Peloponnesus*

**Argĭlius**, -i, m., *an Argilian,*  
*a native of Argilus in*  
*Thrace*

**arguo**, -ĕre, -ui, -ūtum, v. 3.  
 a., *to show, prove, censure,*  
*convict*

**Aristĭdes**, -is, m., *Aristides,*  
*an Athenian statesman at*  
*the time of the Persian wars*

**Aristōmāche**, -ēs, f., *Aristo-*  
*mache, sister of Dion,* and  
*wife of Dionysius the elder*

**arma**, -ōrum, n. pl., *arms,*  
*armour*

**armātus**, -a, -um, *armed*; as  
 subs., *armatus, -i, m., an*  
*armed man*

**armo**, v. 1. a., *to arm, equip*

**arrĭpio**, -ĕre, -rĭpui, -reptum,  
 v. 3. a., *to snatch up*

**ars**, artis, f., *art, skill*; in pl.  
*accomplishments*

**Artābāzus**, -i, m., *Artabazus,*  
*a Persian Satrap, or*  
*governor in Asia Minor*

**Artāphernes**, -is, m., *Arta-*  
*phernes, one of the Persian*  
*generals at Marathon*

**Artaxerxes**, -is, m., *Arta-*  
*xerxes, king of Persia*

**Artēmĭsium**, -i, *Artemisium,*  
*a promontory at the north*  
*of Euboea, where the*

*Greeks fought against the*  
*Persians*

**artifex**, -ficis, m. and f., *an*  
*artist*

**arx**, arcis, f., *a citadel; the*  
*Acropolis at Athens*

**ascendo**, -ĕre, -di, -sum, v. 3.  
 a., *to climb, ascend*; navem  
 ascendere, *to embark*

**Asia**, -ae, f., *Asia*  
**aspectus**, -ūs, m., *look, appearance, aspect*  
**aspergo**, -ēre, -spersi, -persum, v. 3. a., *to besprinkle*; infamia aspergere, *to defame, asperse some one's character*  
**aspernor**, v. 1. dep., *to scorn, despise, reject*  
**aspicio**, -ēre, -spexi, -spectum, v. 3. a., *to look at, look to, behold*  
**astu**, indecl. n., *a city*; esp. Athens  
**āt**, conj., *but*  
**Athēnae**, -ārum, f., *Athens*  
**Athēniensis**, -e, adj., *Athenian*  
**athlēta**, -ae, m., *an athlete*  
**atque** or **ac**, conj., *and*; totidem ... atque, *as many ... as*  
**attendo**, -ēre, -ndi, -ntum, v. 3. a., *to turn to, direct to*; animum attendere, *to pay attention to*  
**Attica**, -ae, f., *Attica, the Athenian territory*  
**Attici**, -ōrum, m., *the people of Attica*  
**Atticus**, -i, m., *T. Pomponius Atticus, to whom Nepos dedicates the Lives*  
**attingo**, -ēre, -tigi, -attactum, v. 3. a., *to touch, reach, arrive at*  
**auctoritas**, -ātis, f., *influence, authority*  
**audax**, -ācis, adj., *bold, daring*  
**audeo**, -ēre, ausus sum, v. 2. semi-dep., *to dare*

**audio**, -ire, -īvi, -itum, v. 4. a., *to hear*; dicto audiens, *obedient*; male audire, *to be ill spoken of*  
**aufēro**, -ferre, abstūli, ablātum, v. irreg., *to carry off, take away*  
**aufugio**, -ēre, -fūgi, -fūgitum, v. 3. a., *to fly, flee, run away*  
**augeo**, -ēre, auxi, auctum, v. 2. a., *to increase*  
**aureus**, -a, -um, adj., *golden*  
**auris**, -is, f., *an ear*  
**aut**, conj., *or*; aut ... aut, *either ... or*  
**autem**, conj., *but, and, however, moreover*  
**auxilium**, -i, n., *aid, help*; in pl. *allied forces, contingents*  
**āvāre**, adv., *greedily, avariciously, eagerly*  
**āvāritia**, -ae, f., *greed, avarice*  
**āverto**, -ēre, -verti, -versum, v. 3. a., *to turn away, divert, detach*  
**Bagaeus**, -i, m., *Bagaeus, sent by Pharnabazus to murder Alcibiades*  
**barbārus**, -a, -um, *foreign*; as subs., barbarus, -i, m., *a barbarian, a foreigner*; applied to any one not a Greek  
**bello**, v. 1. n., *to wage war*  
**bellum**, -i, n., *war*; locative belli, *at the wars*  
**bēnē**, adv., *well*  
**bēnēvolentia**, -ae, f., *goodwill, kindness, benevolence*

**bis**, adv., *twice*

**Bisanthe**, -ēs, f., *Bisanthe*, a city in Thrace on the Propontis  
**blandus**, -a, -um, adj., *flattering, caressing, agreeable, gentle, polite*

**Boeōtia**, -ae, f., *Boeotia*, a district of Greece N. of Attica

**Boeōtus**, -a, -um, adj., *Boeotian*

**bonitas**, -ātis, f., *goodness, kindness, friendliness*

**bōnus**, -a, -um, adj., *good*; bonus civis, *a patriotic citizen*; as subs., bonum, -i, n., *goodness, excellence*; bona, -ōrum, *property*

**Bōrēas**, -ae, m., *the north wind*  
**brēvis**, -e, adj., *short*; brevis, *in a short time*

**Byzantium**, -i, n., *Byzantium*, a Greek town in Thrace on the Bosporus, modern Constantinople

**cādo**, -ēre, cēcīdi, cāsum, v. 3. n., *to fall, happen*

**caedes**, -is, f., *slaughter, murder*

**caelum**, -i, n., *the sky, heaven*

**caerimōnia**, -ae, f., *sanctity, veneration, reverence*; religious ceremony

**cālāmītas**, -ātis, f., *loss, injury, disaster*

**Callias**, -ae, m., *Callias*, an Athenian

**Callīcrātes**, -is, m., *Calliocrates*, murderer of Dion

**callide**, adv., *craftily, cunningly*

**callīdus**, -a, -um, *crafty, cunning*

**campus**, -i, m., *a plain*

**canto**, v. 1. n. and a., *to sing*

**cāpresso**, -ēre, -ivi, -itum, v. 3. a., *to take in hand, undertake*

**cāpio**, -ēre, cēpi, captum, v. 3. a., *to take, capture, overcome*

**captus**, -a, -um, part. of capio, *taken, captured*; as subs. *prisoner*

**cāpūt**, -itis, n., *the head, life*; capitis absolvere, *damnare, to acquit or condemn on a capital charge*; capitis causam dicere, *to be on one's trial for a capital offence*

**Cār**, Cāris, m. and f., *a Carian, a native of Caria in Asia Minor*

**cāreo**, -ēre, -ui, -itum, v. 2. n., *to be without, lack*

**cārītas**, -ātis, f., *costliness, high price; affection; being loved, popularity*

**cārus**, -a, -um, adj., *precious, costly; dear, beloved*

**castellum**, -i, n., *a fort, castle*

**castrum**, -i, n., *a fort*; pl., castra, -ōrum, *a camp*

**cāsa**, -ae, f., *a cottage, a country house*

**cāsus**, -ūs, m., *a fall, a chance, accident, misfortune*

**cāterva**, -ae, f., *a crowd, troop of men, a band of soldiers*

**causa**, -ae, f., *a cause, reason; a law suit*; causam dicere, *to be on one's trial*; causā with gen., *for the sake of, for the purpose of*

**cāveo**, -ēre, cāvi, cautum, v. 2. n. and a., *to be on one's guard, to beware, beware of, take precautions*

**cēdo**, -ēre, cessi, cessum, v. 3. a. and n., *to go, withdraw, give way, yield, retreat*

**cēlēber**, -bris, -brē, adj., *frequented, crowded; renowned*

**cēlēbritas**, -ātis, f., *a great number, large assembly, crowd*

**cēlēbro**, v. 1. a., *to celebrate, make known, publish abroad*

**cēlēr**, -ēris, -ēre, adj., *swift, quick, rapid*

**cēlēritas**, -ātis, f., *swiftness, speed*

**cēlēriter**, adv., *swiftly, quickly*

**cēlo**, v. 1. a., *to conceal, keep secret; hoc celor, this is concealed from me*

**cēna**, -ae, f., *supper, dinner*

**censeo**, -ēre, -ui, censum, v. 2. a., *to be of opinion, vote, think*

**centum**, num. adj. indecl., *a hundred*

**cerno**, -ēre, crēvi, crētum, v. 3. a., *to distinguish, perceive, see*

**certāmen**, -inis, n., *a contest, struggle*

**certus**, -a, -um, adj., *sure, certain, fixed, trusty; aliquem certiore facere, to inform someone*

**cētērus**, -a, -um, nom. sing. mas. not in use, *the rest, remainder*

**Chābrias**, -ae, m., *Chabrias, an Athenian general, aided*

*Thebans against Agesilaus, B.C. 378; defeated Spartans at Naxos, B.C. 376; killed at Chios, B.C. 357*

**Chalcioicos**, adj., *dwelling in a brazen temple, epithet of the goddess Athena at Sparta*

**Chāres**, -ātis, m., *Chares, an Athenian general*

**Chersōnēsus**, -i, f., *the Thracian Chersonesus, a peninsula stretching along the Europeanside of the Hellespont*

**Chiliarchus**, -i, m., *a Chiliarch, i.e. commander of a thousand men, the highest officer of state in Persia*

**Chios**, -i, f., *Chios, an island in the Aegean Sea, near the coast of Ionia*

**Cilicia**, -ae, f., *Cilicia, a province in S. of Asia Minor, N. of Syria*

**Cimon**, -ōnis, m., *Cimon (1) father of Miltiades; (2) son of Miltiades*

**circā**, circum, circiter, prep. gov. acc., and adv., *about, around*

**circundo**, -dāre, -dēdi, -dātum, v. 1. a., *to put round, surround*

**circumdo**, -īre, -īvi or -ii, -ītum, v. irreg., *to go round, surround*

**circumfundo**, -ēre, -fūdi, -fūsum, v. 3. a., *to pour round, surround*

**Cittium**, -i, n., *Citium, a town in Cyprus*

**cīto**, v. l. a., *to summon, mention, quote, name*  
**cīvīlis**, -e, adj., *of or belonging to citizens, civil*; *ius civile*, *civil law*  
**cīvis**, -is, m. and f., *a citizen, a fellow-citizen*  
**cīvitas**, -ātis, f., *rights of citizenship, the state*  
**clam**, prep. gov. abl., and adv., *without the knowledge of, secretly*  
**clārus**, -a, -um, adj., *bright, clear*; *illustrious, famous*  
**classiārius**, -a, -um, adj., *belonging to the navy*; *classiarii*, -orum, m., *marines, naval forces*  
**classis**, -is, f., *a fleet*  
**claudio**, -ēre, clausi, clausum, v. 3. a., *to shut, shut in*  
**clāva**, -ae, f., *a club*; = Gk. *σκυρδλη*, *the staff round which the Spartans rolled their despatches*; so, *a despatch*  
**clēmētia**, -ae, f., *clemency, kindness, gentleness*  
**Cleon**, -ōnis, m., *Cleon*, of *Halicarnassus*, a teacher of rhetoric  
**Clinias**, -ae, m., *Clinias*, father of *Alcibiades*  
**clīpeus**, -i, m., *a shield*  
**Cnīdus**, -i, f., *Cnidus*, a Dorian city in *Caria*  
**coarguo**, -ēre, -ui, v. 3. a., *to refute, convict, prove to be wrong*  
**coeo**, -ire, -ivi or -ii, -itum, v. irreg., *to come together*; *societatem coire*, *to enter into an alliance*

**coepi**, -isse, coeptus sum, v. def., *to begin*  
**cōgītātio**, -ōnis, f., *thought, reflection, meditation*  
**cōgīto**, v. l. a., *to think, reflect*; *cogitata*, -orum, n., *reflections*  
**cognātio**, -ōnis, f., *kinship, relationship*  
**cognōmen**, -inis, n., *an additional name, surname*  
**cognosco**, -ēre, -nōvi, -nītum, v. 3. a., *to become acquainted with, inquire into, learn, recognise*  
**cōgo**, -ēre, cōēgi, coactum, v. 3. a., *to bring together, collect, compel*  
**collābēfācio**, -ēre, -feci, -factum, v. 3. a., *to make to totter, shake, overthrow*  
**collaudo**, v. l. a., *to praise highly*  
**collēga**, -ae, m., *a colleague*  
**colligo**, v. l. a., *to bind*  
**colligo**, -ēre, -ēgi, -ectum, v. 3. a., *to collect*  
**collōco**, v. l. a., *to place, establish*; in *matrimonium collocare*, *to give in marriage*  
**collōquor**, -i, -cūtus sum, v. 3. n., *to converse with*  
**cōlo**, -ēre, -ui, cultum, v. 3. a., *to cultivate, till*; *inhabit, pay attention to, worship, reverence*  
**Cōlōnae**, -arum, f., *Coloniae*, a town in *Troas*, in *Asia Minor*  
**cōlōnia**, -ae, f., *a colony*  
**cōlōnus**, -i, m., *a farmer, a colonist*



**cōmes**, -ītis, m. and f., a companion  
**cōminus**, adv., hand to hand, at close quarters  
**cōmis**, -e, adj., courteous, polite  
**commeātus**, -ūs, m., leave of absence, furlough; provisions, supplies  
**commēmōro**, v. l. a., to recall to memory, remind, mention  
**commendātio**, -ōnis, f., commendation, recommending; attractiveness, charm  
**commendo**, v. l. a., to intrust, commit; commend, recommend  
**comminiscor**, -i, -mentus, v. 3. dep., to invent, feign, imagine  
**committo**, -ēre, -misi, -missum, v. 3. a., to put together, match (in a contest); proelium committere, to begin battle; to intrust  
**commōdē**, adv., properly, rightly, conveniently, well  
**commōveo**, -ēre, -mōvi, -mōtum, v. 2. a., to move, disturb, make an impression upon, affect  
**commūnio**, -īre, -ivi or -ii, -ītum, v. 4. a., to fortify strongly  
**commūnis**, -e, adj., common (to several persons), joint, combined  
**commūnitas**, -ātis, f., fellowship; courtesy, affability  
**commūtatio**, -ōnis, f., change, exchange

**commūto**, v. l. a., to change, exchange  
**compāro**, v. l. a. (1) to compare; (2) to prepare, acquire, make preparations  
**compello**, v. l. a., to address, rebuke, accuse  
**compērio**, -īre, -peri, -pertum, v. 4. a., to ascertain, learn, discover  
**compleo**, -ēre, -ēvi, -ētum, v. 2. a., to fill, complete  
**complures**, -a, adj., several, many  
**compōno**, -ēre, -pōsui, -pōsitum, v. 3. a., to put together, arrange, to appease; bellum componere, to bring a war to an end  
**comprēhendo**, -ēre, -di, -sum, v. 3. a., to grasp, seize, arrest  
**cōnātum**, -i, n., an attempt  
**concēdo**, -ēre, -cessi, -cessum, v. 3. a., to give way, yield, grant, assent to, allow  
**concido**, -ēre, -cidi, v. 3. n., to fall  
**concido**, -ēre, -cidi, -cisum, v. 3. a., to cut to pieces, destroy, kill  
**concilio**, v. l. a., to conciliate, unite, win over; pacem conciliare, to bring about peace  
**concito**, v. l. a., to excite, arouse  
**conclāvē**, -is, n., a room  
**concupisco**, -ēre, -cupivi or -ii, -cupitum, v. 3. a., to desire, long for  
**concurro**, -ēre, -curri, -cursum, v. 3. n., to run together

**concurſus**, -ūs, m., a running together, concourse, encounter, charge, attack

**condicio**, -ōnis, f., an agreement, terms, bargain; a marriage

**conducticius**, -a, -um, adj., pertaining to hire, hired, mercenary

**confero**, -ferre, -tuli, -latum, v. irreg., to bring together, collect, compare; conferre se, to betake oneself

**confestim**, adv., hastily, quickly

**conficio**, -ēre, -fēci, -fectum, v. 3. a., to accomplish, finish, exhaust, put an end to, destroy

**confido**, -ēre, -fīsus sum, v. 3. n., to trust, rely upon, be confident

**confirmo**, v. 1. a., to strengthen, confirm, affirm

**conficto**, v. 1. a., to strike together, trouble, harass; in pass., to be hard pressed

**configo**, -ēre, -flexi, -flictum, v. 3. a. and n., to strike together, contend, fight

**confio**, v. 1. a., to blow together, stir up, effect

**confuo**, -ēre, -fluxi, v. 3. n., to flow together, unite; flock together, assemble

**confugio**, -ēre, -fūgi, -fūgitum, v. 3. n., to fly for refuge, take refuge

**congero**, -ēre, -gessi, -gestum, v. 3. a., to heap together, collect

**congruo**, -ēre, -ui, v. 3. n.,

to coincide, correspond, agree

**cōnicio**, -ēre, -iēci, -iectum, v. 3. a., to throw, hurl; se conicere, to direct oneself

**cōnūgium**, -i, n., marriage, wedlock

**conlugo**, -ēre, -iunxi, -iunctum, v. 3. a., to join together, unite

**confūratio**, -ōnis, f., a conspiracy, confederacy

**Cōnōn**, -ōnis, Conon, an Athenian general

**cōnor**, v. 1. dep., to attempt, try

**conquiro**, -ēre, -quīsiui, -quīsitum, v. 3. a., to search for, procure, collect

**consciūſ**, -a, -um, adj., knowing in common with others, conscious of, privy to

**conſcribo**, -ēre, -ſcripsi, -ſcriptum, v. 3. a., to write down together, enrol (troops); to compose, write

**conſector**, v. 1. dep., to pursue, chase, persecute

**conſenſio**, -ōnis, f., an agreement, conspiracy

**conſenſus**, -ūs, agreement, assent, unanimity

**conſentio**, -īre, -ſenſi, -ſenſum, v. 4. n., to agree

**conſequor**, -i, -ſecūtus sum, v. 3. dep., to follow, pursue; overtake, acquire, obtain, arrive at

**conſervo**, v. 1. a., to preserve

**conſilium**, -i, n., advice, counsel, plan, prudence, judgment, policy, ability

**consisto**, -ēre, -stīti, -stītum, v. 3. n., *to stand still, take up a position, hold one's ground, halt*

**conspectus**, -ūs, m., *range of sight, sight, view*

**conspicio**, -ēre, -spexi, -spectum, v. 3. a., *to catch sight of, behold, see; in passive to be visible*

**constans**, -ntis, adj., *firm, constant*

**constantia**, -ae, f., *firmness, constancy*

**constituo**, -ēre, -ui, -ūtum, v. 3. a., *to set up, settle, place, appoint, determine*

**consto**, -āre, -stīti, -stātum, v. 1. n., *to stand, consist of; constat, impers., it is agreed, it is well known*

**consuesco**, -ēre, -suēvi, -suētum, v. 3. n., *to grow accustomed, accustom one's-self*

**consuetudo**, -dīnis, f., *custom, habit*

**consūlo**, -ēre, -sului, -sultum, v. 3. a. and n., *to consult, ask the advice of; with dat., to consult the interests of some one; sibi, or suis rebus consulere, to consult one's own interests*

**contēgo**, -ēre, -xi, -ctum, v. 3. a., *to cover up*

**contemno**, -ēre, -temp̄si, -temp̄tum, v. 3. a., *to despise*

**contendo**, -ēre, -di, -tum, v. 3. a., *to strive, hasten to, contend with; assert*

**contentio**, -ōnis, f., *dispute, contention*

**contentus**, -a, -um, adj., *content*

**contīnens**, -ntis, as adj. with terra or subs., *mainland*

**contīneo**, -ēre, -ui, -tentum, v. 3. a., *to hold back, restrain, check, contain*

**contingo**, -ēre, -tīgi, -tactum, v. 3. n., *to happen to, befall, turn out, usually of favourable events*

**contio**, -ōnis, f., *an assembly, meeting, a speech*

**contra**, prep. gov. acc. and adv., *against, opposite; on the other hand*

**contrāho**, -ēre, -traxi, -tractum, v. 3. a., *to draw together, collect; contract*

**contrārius**, -a, -um, adj., *opposite, contrary*

**contrōversia**, -ae, f., *contro- versy, dispute, quarrel*

**contueor**, -ēri, -tuitus sum, v. 2. dep., *to look at, gaze at*

**contūmāciter**, adv., *obstinately, rebelliously*

**contūmēlia**, -ae, f., *abuse, insult, affront*

**convēnio**, -ire, -vēni, -ventum, v. 4. n. and a., *to come together, be agreed upon; with acc. to visit, have an interview with; with dat. or ad or in and acc., to suit, be becoming, be consistent with the character of*

**conventus**, -ūs, m., *a meeting, assembly*

**converto**, -ĕre, -ti, -sum, v. 3.  
a. and n., *to turn round, change* : ad se, *to draw or attract to one*

**convivium**, -i, n., *a banquet*

**copia**, -ae, f., *plenty* ; in pl., *forces, troops*

**cōquo**, -ĕre, coxi, cotum, v. 3. a., *to cook*

**Corcȳra**, -ae, f., *Corcyra*, an island west of Greece, now Corfu

**Corcȳraeus**, -a, -um, adj., *of Corcyra, Corcyraean*

**Corinthus**, -i, f., *Corinth*

**Cōrinthius**, -a, -um, adj., *Corinthian*

**cōrōna**, -ae, f., *a garland, wreath, crown*

**corpus**, -ōris, n., *a body*

**corrumpo**, -ĕre, -rūpi, -rup-tum, v. 3. a., *to spoil, corrupt, bribe*

**cōtīdianus**, -a, um, adj., *daily*

**Cōtys**, m. *Cotys*, a king of Thrace

**crēber**, -bra, -brum, adj., *frequent, numerous, dense, crowded*

**crēdo**, -ĕre, -dīdi, -dītum, v. 3. a., *to intrust, trust, believe*

**crēmo**, v. 1. a., *to burn*

**creo**, v. 1. a., *to create, elect to some office*

**cresco**, -ĕre, crēvi, crētum, v. 3. n., *to grow, increase*

**crimēn**, -īnis, n., *a charge, accusation*

**Critias**, -ae, m., *Critias*, one of the thirty tyrants at Athens

**crūdēlis**, -e, adj., *cruel*

**crūdēlitas**, -ātis, f., *cruelty*

**crūdēlītēr**, adv., *cruelly*

**cūbo**, -āre, -ui, -itum, v. 1. n., *to lie down, recline, sleep*

**culpa**, -ae, f., *a fault, blame, error*

**cultus**, -ūs, m., *training, culture, manner of life, style of dress, appearance*

**cum**, conj., *when, since, as, although* ; cum... tum, both ... and

**cum**, prep. gov. abl., *with, together with*

**cunctus**, -a, -um, adj., *all, all together*

**cūpīde**, adv., *eagerly*

**cūpīditas**, -ātis, f., *desire, ambition, greed*

**cūpīdus**, -a, -um, adj., *eager for, desirous*

**cūpio**, -ĕre, -īvi or -ii, -ītum, v. 3. a., *to desire*

**cūr**, adv., *why?*

**cūra**, -ae, f., *care, anxiety, management, charge*

**cūro**, v. 1. a., *to take care of, attend to*; aliquid faciendum curare, *to have a thing done, cause it to be done*

**cursor**, -ōris, m., *a runner, courier*

**cursus**, -ūs, m., *a course*

**custōdia**, -ae, f., *custody, guard*

**custōdio**, -īre, -īvi or -ii, -ītum, v. 4. a., *to guard*

**custōs**, -ōdis, m., *a guard, jailor, watchman*

**Cyclādes**, -um, f., *the Cyclades, islands in the Aegean Sea*

lying in a circle, of which Delos is the centre.

**Cyme**, -ēs, f., *Cyme*, an Aeolian town in Asia Minor

**Cyprius**, -a, -um, adj., *Cyprian*, inhabitant of Cyprus

**Cyprus**, -i, f., *Cyprus*, an island off S. coast of Asia Minor

**Cyrus**, -i, m., *Cyrus* the younger, brother of Artaxerxes king of Persia, led a force of Greeks and barbarians against his brother, and was killed at the battle of Cunaxa B.C. 401.

**damnatio**, -ōnis, f., *condemnation*

**damno**, v. 1. a., *to condemn*

**Darius**, -i, m., *Darius*, king of Persia at the time of the first invasion of Greece, and battle of Marathon

**Datis**, -is, m., *Datis*, a Persian general at Marathon

**dē**, prep. gov. abl., *down from, from, of, concerning*

**dēbeo**, -ēre, -ui, -itum, v. 2. a., *I owe, I ought*

**dēcēdo**, -ēre, -cessi, -cessum, v. 3. n., *to depart, retire, die*

**Dēcēlēa**, -ae, f., *Decelea*, a town in Attica

**dēcem**, num. adj. indecl., *ten*

**dēcemplex**, -plicitis, adj., *tenfold*

**dēcemvīrālis**, -e, adj., *belonging to the decemvirs*

**dēcerno**, -ēre, -crēvi, -crētum, v. 3. a., *to decide, determine,*

*decree; to decide by combat, fight it out*

**dēcīpio**, -ēre, -cēpi, -ceptum, v. 3. a., *to deceive*

**declāro**, v. 1. a., *to make clear, show*

**dēcōrus**, -a, -um, adj., *becoming, seemly, proper*

**dēdītio**, -ōnis, f., *surrender*

**dēdo**, -ēre, dēdidi, deditum, v. 3. a., *to surrender*, perf.

part., dēditus, -a, -um, adj., *devoted*

**dēdūco**, -ēre, -dūxi, -ductum, v. 3. a., *to lead down, conduct, escort*

**dēfātigo**, v. 1. a., *to weary, fatigue*

**dēfendo**, -ēre, -di, -sum, v. 3. a., *to ward off, defend*

**dēfēro**, -ferre, -tūli, -lātum, v. 3. a., *to carry down, bring down, deliver, report*

**dēfīcio**, -ēre, -fēci, -fectum, v. 3. a. and n., *to fail, abandon, desert, revolt*

**dēfīcio**, -ēre, -iēcī, -iectum, v. 3. a., *to throw down*

**deinde**, dein, adv., *thereafter, then*

**dēlecto**, v. 1. a., *to delight, please*

**dēleo**, -ēre, -ēvi, -ētum, v. 2. a., *to blot out, destroy, put an end to*

**dēlibero**, v. 1. n., *to deliberate*

**dēlicātē**, adv., *delicately, luxuriously*

**dēlictum**, -i, n., *an offence, crime*

**dēligo**, -ēre, -lēgi, -lectum, v. 3. a., *to pick out, choose*

**Dēlos**, -i, f., *Delos*, an island in the Aegean sea, birth-place of Apollo, who had a temple there

**Delphi**, -orum, m., *Delphi*, a town in Phocis, famed for the oracle of Apollo

**Delphicus**, -a, -um, adj. of *Delphi*, *Delphian*

**dēmēns**, -ntis, adj., out of one's mind, mad, senseless

**dēmergo**, -ēre, -mersi, -mersum, v. 3. a., to sink

**Dēmētrius**, -i, m., *Demetrius* of Phalerus, a famous Athenian orator and statesman, born at Phalerus in Attica, about B.C. 345

**dēmigratio**, -ōnis, f., *emigration*, *removal*

**dēmīgro**, v. 1. a., to emigrate, remove

**dēmōlior**, -iri, -itus sum, v. 4. dep., to throw down, demolish, destroy

**dēnuntio**, v. 1. a., to declare, announce, threaten

**dēpello**, -ēre, -pūli, -pulsum, v. 3. a., to drive away, expel, repel, dislodge

**dēpingo**, -ēre, -pinxi, -pictum, v. 3. a., to paint, depict

**dēporto**, v. 1. a., to carry away, take away

**dēprīmo**, -ēre, -pressi, -pressum, v. 3. a., to press down, sink (a ship)

**dēpugno**, v. 1. a., to fight, fight out, contend

**descendo**, -ēre, -di, -sum, v. 3. n., to go down, descend

**descisco**, -ēre, -scivi or -scii,

-scitum, v. 3. n., to withdraw from, desert, fall off from

**dēsīdērīum**, -i, n., *longing*, *regret*

**dēsīdēro**, v. 1. a., to long for, feel the loss of, regret

**dēsīno**, -ēre, -sii, -situm, v. 3. n., to cease

**dēsisto**, -ēre, -stīti, -stitum, v. 3. n., to cease, desist from

**despēro**, v. 1. a. and n., to despair, despair of

**despicio**, -ēre, -spexi, -spectum, v. 3. a., to look down on, despise

**destituo**, -ēre, -ui, -ūtum, v. 3. a., to abandon, desert, defraud

**dēsum**, -esse, -fui, v. irreg., to be wanting, fail

**dēterreo**, -ēre, -ui, -itum, v. 2. n., to frighten, deter, hinder

**dētrāho**, -ēre, -traxi, -tractum, v. 3. a., to drag off, take away; detract from, disparage

**deus**, -i, m., a god

**dēvēho**, -ēre, -vexi, -vectum, v. 3. a., to carry down

**dēverto**, -ēre, -ti, -sum, v. 3. a. and n., to turn away, turn aside

**dēvincio**, -ire, -vinxi, -vincitum, v. 4. a., to bind fast; lay under an obligation

**dēvinco**, -ēre, -vici, -victum, v. 3. a., to conquer, defeat utterly

**dēvōtio**, -ōnis, f., a devoting, consecrating; imprecation, curse

**dēvōveo**, -ēre, -vōvi, -vōtum, v. 2. a., *to devote; devote to the infernal gods, i.e. curse*  
**dēxter**, -tēra, -tērum or -tra, -trum, adj., *on the right hand, right; dextra, -ae, subs. f., the right hand*  
**dīco**, -ēre, dixi, dictum, v. 3. a., *to say, speak; causam dicere, to plead one's cause, i.e. be put on trial*  
**dictāto**, v. 1. a., *to say over and over again, repeat*  
**dictum**, -i, n., *a saying; dicto audiens, obedient*  
**dies**, -ei, m. and f. in sing., m. in pl., *a day*  
**diffūdo**, -ferre, distūli, dilātum, v. irreg., *to spread abroad, publish; to put off*  
**difficilis**, -e, adj., *difficult*  
**diffido**, -ēre, -fīsus sum, v. 3. semi-dep., *to distrust*  
**dignitas**, -ātis, f., *worth, merit; grandeur, dignity, high position, dignified appearance*  
**dignus**, -a, -um, adj., *worthy*  
**dilābor**, -i, -lapsus sum, v. 3. dep. n., *to fall asunder, disperse, fall to pieces, go to ruin*  
**diligens**, -ntis, adj., *careful, diligent*  
**diligenter**, adv., *diligently, earnestly*  
**diligo**, -ēre, -lexi, -lectum, v. 3. a., *to love*  
**dīmīco**, v. 1. a., *to fight, contend*  
**dīmītto**, -ēre, -mīsi, -missum, v. 3. a., *to send away, dismiss, let go, let slip, give up*

**Dīnon**, -ōnis, m., *Dionon*, a historian who wrote a history of Persia  
**Dion**, -ōnis, *Dion*, brother-in-law of the elder Dionysius, pupil of Plato  
**Dionysius**, -i, m., *Dionysius* (1) the elder, tyrant of Syracuse, B.C. 405-367; (2) the younger, son of (1) tyrant of Syracuse, B.C. 367-356, and again B.C. 346-343, when he retired to Corinth, and is said to have supported himself by keeping a school  
**dīrigo**, -ēre, -rexi, -rectum, v. 3. a., *to straighten, direct*  
**dīruo**, -ēre, -rui, -rūtum, v. 3. a., *to overthrow, destroy*  
**discēdo**, -ēre, -cessi, -cessum, v. 3. n., *to depart, come off (victorious, etc.)*  
**discepto**, v. 1. a., *to decide; dispute, discuss*  
**discerno**, -ēre, -crēvi, -crētum, v. 3. n., *to separate, distinguish, discern, decide*  
**disciplina**, -ae, f., *instruction, learning, training; knowledge of any art*  
**disco**, -ēre, didici, v. 3. a., *to learn*  
**disertus**, -a, -um, adj., *eloquent*  
**disilicio**, -ēre, -iēci, -iectum, v. 3. a., *to scatter, disperse*  
**dispālor**, v. 1. dep., *to wander about, struggle*  
**dispenso**, v. 1. a., *to pay out, distribute*  
**dispergo**, -ēre, -spersi, -spersum, v. 3. a., *to scatter, disperse*

**dispertio**, -īre, -īvi, -itum, v. 4. a., to distribute, divide, share

**displiceo**, -ēre, -ui, -itum, v. 2. n., to displease

**dispōno**, -ēre, -pōsui, -pōsitum, v. 3. a., to set in different positions, dispose, arrange

**dissensio**, -ōnis, f., disagreement, dissension, dispute

**dissideo**, -ēre, -sēdi, -sessum, v. 2. n., to be apart from, be divided, disagree, differ

**dissimilis**, -ē, adj., unlike

**dissimilitudo**, -inis, f., unlikeness, dissimilarity

**dissolutus**, -a, -um, adj., dissolute, immoral, vicious

**dissolvo**, -ēre, -solvi, -solutum, v. 3. a., to loosen, sever, disjoin, abolish, destroy

**diu**, adv., for a long time; comp. diutius, superl. diutissime

**diutinus**, -a, -um, adj., of long duration, lasting

**diuturnus**, -a, -um, adj., of long duration, lasting

**dīversus**, -a, -um, adj., contrary, different

**dīverto**, -ēre, -versi, -versum, v. 3. a., to turn aside, divert

**dīves**, -ītis, adj., rich

**dīvido**, -ēre, -visi, -visum, v. 3. a., to divide

**dīvitiae**, -arum, f., riches, wealth

**dīvum**, -i, m., the sky; sub divo, in the open air, out of doors

**do**, dare, dēdi, dātum, v. 1.

a., to give; poenas dare, to suffer punishment; operam dare, to take pains

**dōceo**, -ēre, -ui, -ctum, v. 2. a., to teach, tell

**dōcilis**, -ē, adj., teachable, docile

**Dōdōnaeus**, -a, -um, adj., of Dodona, a city of Epirus where there was a famous oracle of Jupiter

**Dōlōpes**, -um, m., the Dolopes, an ancient race of Thessaly

**dōlor**, -ōris, m., grief, pain

**dōlus**, -i, m., an artifice, deceit, deception, guile

**dōmicilium**, -ii, n., a dwelling

**dōminātio**, -ōnis, f., rule, dominion, lordship

**dōminus**, -i, m., owner, lord, master

**dōmus**, -ūs, f., a house, home, household; locative, domi, at home

**dōno**, v. 1. a., to give, present

**dōs**, dōtis, f., dowry

**dūbito**, v. 1. a., to doubt, hesitate

**dūbilus**, -a, -um, adj., doubtful

**dūcenti**, -ae, -a, num. adj., two hundred

**dūco**, -ēre, -xi, -ctum, v. 3. a., to lead; think, consider;

prolong, protract; uxorem ducere, to marry

**ductūs**, -ūs, m., leadership

**dum**, conj., while, until, provided that

**duo**, -ae, -o, num. adj., two

**duōdēcim**, num. adj. indecl., twelve

**dūplīco**, v. 1. a., to double



**dūrītia**, -ae, f., *hardness, rigour, severity of life*  
**dūrus**, -a, -um, adj., *hard*  
**dux**, dūcis, m. and f., *a leader, guide*

**e**, **ex**, prep. gov. abl., *out of, from, in consequence of, according to*

**ēdītus**, -a, -um, adj., *high up, aloft, lofty*

**ēdo**, -ēre, -dīdi, -dītum, v. 3. a., *to give out, produce, publish, utter*

**ēdūco**, v. 1. a., *to bring up, educate*

**ēdūco**, -ēre, -xi, -ctum, v. 3. a., *to lead out*

**effēro**, -ferre, extūli, elatum, v. irreg., *to bring out, carry out for burial, bury; spread abroad; exalt, laudibus efferre, to extol, praise highly; elatus, elated, overjoyed, rendered arrogant*

**efficio**, -ēre, -fēci, -fectum, v. 3. a., *to accomplish, effect, complete; efficere ut ..., to bring it to pass that ...*

**efflo**, v. 1. a., *to breathe out*

**effringo**, -ēre, -frēgi, -fractum, v. 3. a., *to break open*

**effugio**, -ēre, -fūgi, -fūgitum, v. 3. a. and n., *to escape*

**effundo**, -ēre, -fūdi, -fūsum, v. 3. a., *to pour out, waste*

**effusus**, -a, -um, part. of effundo, *extensive, abundant, disorderly, profuse, extravagant*

**ego**, mei, pers. pron., *I*

**ēgrēdiōr**, -i, -gressus sum, v. 3. dep., *to go out, get out, disembark*

**Egyptius**, -a, -um, *Egyptian*  
**Egyptus**, -i, f., *Egypt*

**ēicio**, -ēre, -iēci, -iectum, v. 3. a., *to cast out, eject*

**ēlātē**, adv., *loftily, proudly*

**ēlīgo**, -ēre, -lēgi, -lectum, v. 3. a., *to pick out, choose, select*

**Elis**, -idis, f., *Elis*, a district in the west coast of Peloponnesus

**ēloquentia**, -ae, f., *eloquence*

**Elpīnice**, -ēs, f., *Elpinice*, a daughter of Miltiades

**ēlūceo**, -ēre, -luxi, v. 2. n., *to shine out, be manifest, be conspicuous*

**ēmendo**, v. 1. a., *to correct, amend*

**ēmīneo**, -ēre, -ui, v. 2. n., *to stand out, be conspicuous*

**ēmīniscor**, -i, -mentus, v. 3. dep., *to contrive*

**ēmīnūs**, adv. opp. to *comminus*, *at a distance, from a distance*

**ēmitto**, -ēre, -mīsi, -misum, v. 3. a., *to send out, let out*

**ēnim**, conj., *for*

**ēnūmēro**, v. 1. a., *to count, recount, relate*

**ēnuntio**, v. 1. a., *to divulge, disclose*

**eo**, ire, ivi or ii, itum, v. irreg., *to go*

**eo**, adv., *thither, on that account; usque eo, until, so long*

**eōdem**, adv., *to the same place*

**Ēpāminondās**, -ae, *Epaminondas*, a Theban general, killed at Mantinea B.C. 362

**Ēphēsus**, -i, f., *Ephesus*, an Ionian city in Asia Minor

**ēphōrus**, i., m., an *Ephor*, title of the chief magistrates at Sparta. They were five in number and were elected annually

**ēpigramma**, -ātis, n., an inscription

**ēpistūla**, -ae, f., a letter

**ēpūlae**, -arum, f., a feast, banquet

**ēpūlor**, v. 1. dep. to feast, banquet

**ēques**, -itis, m., a horseman, in pl. cavalry

**ēquītātus**, -ūs, m., cavalry

**Ērētria**, -ae, *Eretria*, the chief town in Euboea

**Ērētriensis**, -e, adj., *Eretrian*, an *Eretrian*

**erga**, prep. gov. acc., towards

**ērgo**, adv., therefore; with gen., on account of

**ērigo**, -ēre, -rexi, -rectum, v. 3. a., to set up, erect; to arouse, excite, cheer up, encourage

**ērīpio**, -ēre, -rīpui, -reptum, v. 3. a., to snatch away, rescue

**ērūdio**, -īre, -īvi or -ii, -ītum, v. 4. a., to instruct, teach, train

**ēruo**, -ēre, -ui, -ūtum, v. 3. a., to dig up

**ēruptio**, -ōnis, f., a sally, sortie

**escendo**, -ēre, -di, -sum, v. 3. a. and n., to climb up from, embark

**et**, conj., and, even, also; et ... et, both ... and

**ētēnim**, conj., for

**ētiam**, conj., also, even

**ētiamtum**, adv., even then, till that time, still

**etsi**, conj., though, although

**Euāgoras**, -ae, m., *Euagoras*, king of Cyprus

**Euboea**, -ae, f., *Euboea*, an island stretching along the coast of Boeotia and Attica

**Eumolpidae**, -arum, the *Eumolpidae*, a priestly family at Athens devoted to the worship of Demeter, supposed to be descended from Eumolpus, a Thracian bard who introduced the Eleusinian mysteries into Athens

**Eurōpa**, -ae, f., *Europe*

**Eurȳbiādes**, -is, m., *Eurybiades*, a Spartan general

**Eurȳdice**, -es, f., *Eurydice*

**ēvādo**, -ēre, -vāsi, -vāsum, v. 3. a., to go out, to turn out, fall out in some way, quorsum evadet? what will be the end of it?

**ēvēnio**, -īre, -vēni, -ventum, v. 4. n., to turn out, happen

**ēvīto**, v. 1. a., to shun, avoid

**ēvōco**, v. 1. a., to call forth, summon

**ex**, see e

**exadversum** and -us, prep. gov. acc. and adv., opposite, over against

**exāgīto**, v. 1. a., *to drive out, harass, persecute*

**exaudio**, -īre, -īvi or -īi, -ītum, v. 4. a., *to hear clearly, overhear*

**excellens**, -ntis, adj., *superior, excellent, pre-eminent*

**excello**, -ēre, -cellui, -celsum, v. 3. a., *to surpass, excel*

**excipio**, -ēre, -cēpi, -ceptum, v. 3. a., *to take out, except; to take, receive; take upon oneself, sustain (an attack)*

**excito**, v. 1. a., *to rouse*

**exclūdo**, -ēre, -si, -sum, v. 3. a., *to shut out, exclude*

**excōgito**, v. 1. a., *to think out, devise, invent*

**excursio**, -ōnis, f., *a running out, sally, invasion, expedition*

**exemplum**, -i, n., *a copy, pattern, example, precedent*

**exeo**, -īre, -īvi or -īi, -ītum, v. irreg., n., *to go out*

**exerceo**, -ēre, -ui, -itum, v. 2. a., *to train, exercise*

**exercitatio**, -ōnis, f., *training, practice, exercise*

**exercitatus**, -a, -um, part. of *exercito*, *practised, trained, drilled*

**exercitus**, -ūs, m., *an army*

**exhaurio**, -īre, -hausi, -haustum, v. 3. a., *to drain off, exhaust, impoverish*

**exhērēdo**, v. 1. a., *to disinherit*

**exiguus**, -a, -um, adj., *scanty, small, trifling*

**exilium**, -i, m., *exile, banishment*

**existimo**, v. 1. a., *to think*

**existo**, -ēre, -stiti, -stitum, v. 3. n., *to exist*

**exitium**, -ii, n., *destruction*

**exordior**, -iri, -orsus sum, v. 4. dep., *to begin*

**expedio**, -īre, -īvi or -īi, -itum, v. 4. a., *to set free, disentangle; to be expedient*

**expeditus**, -a, -um, part. of *expedio*, *unencumbered; of a soldier, in light marching order, i.e. without heavy baggage*

**expello**, -ēre, -pūli, -pulsum, v. 3. a., *to drive out, expel, banish*

**expērior**, -īri, -pertus sum, v. 4. dep., *to try, experience, test*

**expers**, -pertis, adj., *without a share in, ignorant of*

**explico**, -āre, -plicui, -plicitum, v. 1. a., *to unfold, explain, stretch out, to extend in line, of ships, soldiers, etc.*

**explōro**, v. 1. a., *to search out, explore, examine*

**expōno**, -ēre, -pōsui, -pōsitum, v. 3. a., *to put out, put forth, set on shore, explain*

**exposco**, -ēre, -pōposci, v. 3. a., *to demand, demand the surrender of*

**exprimo**, -ēre, -pressi, -pressum, v. 3. a., *to squeeze out, press out, extract*

**expugno**, v. 1. a., *to take by storm*

**expulsor**, -ōris, m., *a driver out, one who expels*

**exsculpo**, -ĕre, -psi, -ptum, v. 3. a., to dig out, chisel out, erase

**expectatio**, -ōnis, f., expectation

**expecto**, v. 1. a. and n., to expect, wait for; to wait

**extinguo**, -ĕre, -nxi, -nctum, v. 3. a., to extinguish, destroy

**exsto**, -āre, -stīti, -stītum, v. 1. a., to stand out, be prominent, exist

**extruo**, -ĕre, -struxi, -strutum, v. 3. a., to pile up, construct, build

**extimesco**, -ĕre, -tīmui, v. 2. a., to be greatly afraid of, dread

**extra**, prep. gov. acc. and adv., outside of, outside

**extremus**, -a, -um, superl. adj. from extra, comp. exterior, the farthest, utmost, last; extremo bello, at the end of the war

**Fabiānus**, -a, -um, adj., of Fabius; milites F., soldiers of Fabius, i.e. such soldiers as those trained by Fabius in 2nd Punic war

**fācile**, adv., easily

**fācilis**, -e, adj., easy

**fācinus**, -ōris, n., a deed, crime

**fācio**, -ĕre, fēci, factum, v. 3. a., to do, make; verba facere, to speak; naufragium facere, to suffer shipwreck; pluris facere, to value more highly

**factio**, -ōnis, f., a party, faction

**factiōsus**, -a, -um, adj., of strong party spirit, factious

**fāctum**, -i, n., a deed, act

**fallo**, -ĕre, fēfelli, falsum, v.

3. a., to deceive, disappoint, fail, escape the notice of

**falso**, adv., falsely

**falsus**, -a, -um, adj., false

**fāma**, -ae, f., report, rumour; fame, character, reputation

**fāmilīaris**, -e, adj., of the family, domestic, familiar, res familiaris, family affairs, property

**fānum**, -i, n., a temple

**fāteor**, -ēri, fassus sum, v.

2. dep., to confess, avow

**fautor**, -ōris, m., a favourer, supporter

**fēlicitas**, -ātis, f., good fortune, luck, happiness

**fēnestra**, -ae, f., a window

**fērē**, adv., nearly, about, generally

**fēro**, ferre, tūli, lātum, v.

irreg., to bear, endure,

carry, carry off; relate;

legem ferre, to propose, or

carry a law; repulsam

ferre, to be rejected, refused

**fērox**, -ōcis, adj., fierce, warlike, high-spirited

**ferrum**, -i, n., iron, the sword

**fērus**, -a, -um, adj., fierce, wild, savage, cruel

**festinatio**, -ōnis, f., haste

**festus**, -a, -um, adj., of a festival, solemn, festal; dies

festus, a festival, holiday

**fidēlis**, -e, adj., *faithful*  
**fidēlīter**, adv., *faithfully*  
**fides**, -ei, f., *faith, trust, credit, confidence*; *fidem habere alicui*, to put trust in some one; *in fidem recipere*, to take under one's protection  
**fido**, -ēre, *fisus sum*, v. 3. semi-dep., to trust  
**filia**, -ae, f., a daughter  
**filius**, -i, m., a son  
**fungo**, -ēre, *finxi, fictum*, v. 3. a., to fashion, mould, form; to feign, imagine  
**finis**, -i, m. and f., an end; in pl., boundaries, territory  
**fio**, *fiēri, factus sum*, v. irreg., to become, be made  
**firmitas**, -ātis, f., firmness, durability, strength, endurance  
**firmus**, -a, -um, *steadfast, stable, strong*  
**flagito**, v. 1. a., to demand  
**flagro**, v. 1. a., to blaze, burn; to be stirred, moved, excited  
**flamma**, -ae, f., a flame  
**fleo**, -ēre, *flēvi, flētum*, v. 2. n., to weep  
**flōreo**, -ēre, -ui, v. 2. n., to be in bloom; to flourish  
**flūmen**, -inis, n., a river, stream  
**fōrensis**, -ē, adj., of the forum, public, forensic, legal  
**fōris**, -is, but usually *fōres*, -um, f., a door  
**fōris**, adv., out of doors, outside  
**forma**, -ae, f., shape, beauty  
**formōsus**, -a, -um, adj., beautiful

**fortē**, adv., by chance  
**fortis**, -e, adj., brave  
**fortīter**, adv., bravely  
**fortitūdo**, -inis, f., bravery, courage  
**fortuito**, adv., by chance  
**fortūna**, -ae, f., fortune, luck, prosperity; wealth  
**fōrum**, -i, n., the market place, forum  
**frango**, -ēre, *frēgi, fractum*, v. 3. a., to break, crush, wear out, subdue  
**frāter**, -tris, m., a brother  
**fraus**, *fraudis*, f., fraud, deceit, treachery  
**frētus**, -a, -um, adj., relying on  
**fructus**, -ūs, m., fruit, produce, results  
**fruor**, -i, *fructus and frūctus sum*, v. 3. dep., to enjoy  
**frustor**, v. 1. dep., to deceive, disappoint, frustrate  
**fūga**, -ae, f., flight  
**fūgio**, -ēre, *fūgi, fūgitum*, v. 3. a. and n., to fly, fly from, escape the notice of  
**fūgo**, v. 1. a., to put to flight  
**fundo**, -ēre, *fūdi, fūsum*, v. 3. a., to pour, pour out, put to flight, rout  
**fungor**, -i, *functus sum*, v. 3. dep., to perform  
**gaudeo**, -ēre, *gāvīsus sum*, v. 2. semi-dep., to rejoice, be glad  
**gēner**, -ēri, m., a son-in-law  
**gēnērōsus**, -a, -um, adj., nobly born  
**gens**, -ntis, f., a race, nation, clan

**gēnū**, -ūs, n., *a knee*

**gēnus**, -ēris, n., *race, kind, sort*

**germānus**, -a, -um, adj., *having the same origin, own, full*; soror germana, *a full sister, i.e. by both parents*

**gēro**, -ēre, gessi, gestum, v. 3. a., *to bear, carry on, perform*; se gerere, *to behave oneself*; rem male gerere, *to get on badly, to fail*; res gerendae, *public business, action*; morem gerere alicui, *to comply with the wishes of*

**gigno**, -ēre, gēnui, gēnītum, v. 3. a., *to beget, produce*

**glādius**, -i, m., *a sword*

**glōria**, -ae, f., *fame, glory, renown*

**glōriōsus**, -a, -um, adj. *famous, boastful*

**Gongylus**, -i, m., *Gongylus, an Eretrian*

**grādus**, -ūs, m., *a step, degree, rank, position*

**Graecia**, -ae, f., *Greece*

**Graecus**, -a, -um, adj., *Greek*

**Graii** or **Grai**, -orum, the *Greeks*

**grātia**, -ae, f., *favour, kindness, thanks, gratitude*; gratiā, abl., *for the sake of*; gratiam referre, *to repay a kindness, prove one's gratitude*; in gratiam redire cum aliquo, *to be reconciled to some one*

**grātus**, -a, -um, adj., *pleasing, acceptable, grateful*

**grāvis**, -e, adj., *heavy, weighty, important, serious, severe,*

*disagreeable, burdensome*; vir gravis, *a man of weight*  
**grāvitas**, -ātis, f., *weight, gravity, seriousness, severity, importance*

**grāviter**, adv., *heavily, harshly, seriously*

**Grȳnium**, -i, n., *Grynium, a town in Aeolis, having a temple of Apollo*

**gubernātor**, -ōris, m., *a steersman, pilot*

**gynaecōnītis**, -īdis, f., *the women's apartments*

**hābeo**, -ēre, -ui, -ītum, v. 2. a., *to have, hold, consider, regard*; habere se, *to be (in some state or other)*; habere honorem, *to do honour to*; h. fidem, *to trust*; h. orationem, *to make a speech*

**hābito**, v. 1. a. and n., *to dwell, dwell in, inhabit*

**Hāliartus**, -i, f., *Haliartus, a town in Boeotia*

**Hālcarnāsius**, -a, -um, *Halicarnassian, belonging to Halicarnassus, a town in Caria*

**Hammo**, -ōnis, m., *Ammon, an Egyptian god, identified by Greeks with Zeus and by Romans with Jupiter*

**hasta**, -ae, f., *a spear*

**Hellespontus**, -i, m., *the Hellespont, was called the Dardanelles*

**hēmērōdrōmus**, -i, m., *a courier, from Gk. ἡμεροδρόμος, lit., one who runs all day*

**Hērāclides**, -is, m., *Heracles*,  
a Syracusan, friend of Dion  
**hermae**, -arum, m., *Hermæ*,  
heads of Hermes set on  
terminals in the streets of  
Athens

**hic**, haec, hōc, gen. huius,  
dem. pron., *this, he*

**hic**, adv., *here*

**Hilōta**, -ae, m., *a helot*, the  
helots were serfs to the  
Spartans

**hinc**, adv., *hence, from here*

**Hippārinus**, -i, m., *Hip-  
parinus*; (1) the father of  
Dion; (2) a son of Dionysius

**Hippōnicus**, -i, m., *Hipponicus*,  
father-in-law of Alcibiades

**Hister**, -tri, m., *the Danube*

**Histiaeus**, -i, m., *Histiaeus*,  
tyrant of Miletus

**histōria**, -ae, f., *narrative*,  
*history*

**histōricus**, -i, m., *an historian*

**Hōmērus**, -i, m., *Homer*, the  
epic poet

**hōmo**, -inis, m. and f., *a  
human being, man*

**hōnestas**, -ātis, f., *honour*,  
*honourable character, re-  
spectability*

**hōnestus**, -a, -um, adj., *honour-  
able, respectable*

**hōnor**, -ōris, m., *honour*,  
*public office*; *honoris causā*,  
*out of respect*; *honorem  
habere*, *to honour*

**hōnōro**, v. l. a., *to honour*

**hoplita**, or -es, gen. -ae, m.,  
*a heavy-armed soldier*

**hortor**, v. l. dep., *to exhort*,  
*encourage*

**hortus**, -i, m., *a garden*

**hospēs**, -itis, m. and f., *a host  
or guest, a friend*

**hospitium**, -i, n., *hospitality*,  
*the tie of hospitality*

**hostis**, -is, m., *an enemy*

**hūc**, adv., *hither*

**hūmānitas**, -ātis, f., *humanity*,  
*kindness, politeness*; *refined  
manners, courtesy*

**hūmilis**, -ē, adj., *humble, lowly*

**iāceo**, -ēre, -ui, -ctum, v. 2.  
n., *to lie, lie down, lie dead*

**iācio**, -ēre, iēcī, iactum, v.  
3. a., *to throw, hurl*

**iam**, adv., *now, already*

**iānuā**, -ae, f., *a door*

**ibī**, adv., *in that place, there*

**ibīdem**, adv., *in the same place*

**idem**, eadem, idem, pron. and  
adj., *the same*; *he also*

**ideō**, adv., *on that account*

**idōneus**, -a, -um, adj., *fit*,  
*suitable, sufficient*

**igitur**, conj., *therefore*

**ignis**, -is, m., *fire*

**ignōro**, v. l. a., *to be ignorant of*

**ignōtus**, -a, -um, adj., *un-  
known*

**illācrīmo**, v. l. a., *to weep  
over, bewail*

**ille**, illa, illud, gen. illius,  
pron. and adj., *that, he, she*

**illūc**, adv., *thither*

**illustis**, -e, adj., *clear, dis-  
tinct, distinguished, il-  
lustrious*

**illustro**, v. l. a., *to make clear*,  
*make renowned*

**imāgō**, -inis, f., *image, like-  
ness, portrait*

**imbuo**, -ĕre, -ui, -ūtum, to steep, saturate, imbue  
**imitor**, v. 1. dep., to imitate  
**immērens**, -ntis, adj., undeserving, innocent  
**immineo**, -ĕre, -ui, v. 2. n., to overhang, impend, threaten  
**immōdērātus**, -a, -um, adj., immoderate, excessive  
**immōdestia**, -ae, f., intemperate conduct, insubordination, lack of discipline  
**impēdimentum**, -i, n., a hindrance; in pl., baggage  
**impēdio**, -ire, -ivi or -ii, -itum, v. 4. a., to hinder  
**impeditus**, -a, -um, part. of impedio, encumbered, of ground, broken, uneven  
**impello**, -ĕre, -pūli, -pulsum, v. 3. a., to drive on, urge on, impel  
**impendeo**, -ĕre, no perf. or sup., to overhang, impend, threaten  
**impērātor**, -ōris, m., a commander, general  
**impērātōrius**, -ā, -um, adj., of a commander, befitting a commander  
**impērīum**, -i, n., command, authority, supreme command, empire  
**impēro**, v. 1. a. and n., to command, demand, exact, levy  
**impētro**, v. 1. a., to obtain one's request, obtain  
**impētus**, -ūs, m., an attack, charge, onset  
**implico**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum or -ui, -itum, v. 1. a., to en-

fold, entangle, involve; in morbum implicitus, having fallen ill  
**impōno**, -ĕre, -pōsui, -pōsitum, v. 3. a., to place upon, impose  
**impōtens**, -ntis, adj., powerless, having no control over, immoderate, excessive  
**imprimis**, adv., chiefly, especially, particularly  
**imprūdēns**, -ntis, adj., not foreseeing, unaware of, ignorant, imprudent, unwitting  
**imprudentia**, -ae, f., imprudence, lack of foresight, ignorance  
**impugno**, v. 1. a., to attack  
**in**, prep. gov. acc., into, to, against; gov. abl., in, on  
**inānis**, -e, adj., empty, useless, vain  
**incendium**, -i, n., a burning, fire, conflagration  
**incendo**, -ĕre, -di, -sum, v. 3. a., to set on fire, burn, kindle, irritate, annoy, inflame  
**inceptum**, -i, n., an undertaking  
**incido**, -ĕre, -cidi, v. 3. n., to fall into, fall in with  
**incido**, -ĕre, -cidi, -cisum, v. 3. a., to cut into, cut in, engrave  
**incōla**, -ae, m. and f., an inhabitant  
**incōlo**, -ĕre, -colui, v. 3. a. and n., to dwell, dwell in, inhabit  
**inconsiderātus**, -a, -um, adj., unconsidered, ill-advised, rash



**incurro**, -ĕre, -curri, -cursum, v. 3. a., *to run into*

**inde**, adv., *thence, then, next after that*

**index**, -icis, m. and f., *an informer*

**indĭcium**, -i, n., *information, evidence; sign, indication, proof*

**indĭco**, v. 1. a., *to point out, indicate; accuse, give information against*

**indico**, -ĕre, -dixi, -dictum, v. 3. a., *to declare, proclaim*

**indigeo**, -ĕre, -ui, v. 2. n., *to be in need of*

**indignor**, v. 1. dep., *to be indignant, disdain*

**indūco**, -ĕre, -duxi, -ductum, v. 3. a., *to lead in, introduce, bring in a character on the stage or in a story*

**indulgeo**, -ĕre, -dulsi, -dulsum, v. 2. n. and a., *to be indulgent to, give way to, indulge; sibi ind., to give way to one's inclinations*

**industria**, -ae, f., *industry, diligence*

**ineo**, -ĭre, -ĭvi or -ii, -ĭtum, v. irreg., a. and n., *to enter, begin; consilium inire, to form a plan; gratiam inire, to get into favour with*

**inermis**, -e, adj., *unarmed*

**infāmia**, -ae, f., *ill-fame, infamy*

**infāmis**, -e, adj., *of ill repute, disreputable, infamous*

**infāmo**, v. 1. a., *to dishonour, defame*

**infectus**, -a, -um, adj., *unfinished, undone; re infecta, without accomplishing one's purpose*

**infĕro**, -ferre, -tūli, -lātum, v. irreg., *to bring in; bellum inferre, to attack, invade; mala inferre, to cause misfortune*

**infirmus**, -a, -um, adj., *weak*

**infōdio**, -ĕre, -fōdi, -fossum, v. 3. a., *to bury*

**ingĕnium**, -i, n., *character, disposition, ability*

**ingrātis**, adv., *against one's will*

**ingrātus**, -a, -um, adj., *ungrateful*

**inĭcio**, -ĕre, -iĕci, -iectum, v. 3. a., *to throw into, inspire*

**inimicus**, -a, -um, adj., *unfriendly, hostile; as subs., a personal enemy, a private enemy*

**inĭtium**, -i, n., *a beginning*

**inĭŭria**, -ae, f., *a wrong, injury*

**iniuste**, adv., *unjustly*

**innōcentia**, -ae, f., *harmlessness, innocence, uprightness*

**innoxius**, -a, -um, adj., *harmless, guiltless*

**inōpia**, -ae, f., *want, scarcity, fewness, poverty*

**inōpinātus**, -a, -um, adj., *unexpected*

**inquam**, v. def., *I say*

**inscius**, -a, -um, adj., *not knowing, ignorant*

**inscribo**, -ĕre, -scripsi, -scriptum, v. 3. a., *to write upon, inscribe*

**inservio**, -īre, -īvi or -īi, -itum, v. 4. n., to submit to, be devoted to, adapt oneself to

**insidiæ**, -arum, f., an ambush, plot, artifice

**instituō**, -ēre, -ui, -ūtum, v. 3. a., to set up, establish, appoint, devise, begin, determine

**institutum**, -i, n., custom

**insto**, -stāre, -stīti, -stītum and -stātum, v. 1. n., to steal upon, to press on, attack, be close at hand, be imminent

**instruo**, -ēre, -struxi, -strutum, v. 3. a., to arrange, draw up

**insuētus**, -a, -um, adj., unaccustomed, unused to, unusual

**insula**, -ae, f., an island

**intellēgo**, -ēre, -lēxi, -lectum, v. 3. a., to understand

**intempērans**, -ntis, adj., unrestrained, intemperate

**intempērantia**, -ae, f., intemperance, excess, arrogance

**inter**, prep. gov. acc., between, among; inter se, each other, to each other, mutually

**intercēdo**, -ēre, -cessi, -cessum, v. 3. a., to come between, intervene, interpose

**intērēā**, adv., in the meantime, meanwhile

**intēreo**, -īre, -īvi or -īi, -ītum, v. irreg., to perish, die, be exhausted

**interficio**, -ēre, -fēci, -fectum, v. 3. a., to kill

**intērim**, adv., meanwhile

**intērīmo**, -ēre, -ēmi, -emptum, v. 3. a., to destroy, kill,

**intērior**, -us, comp. adj., inner

**internuntius**, -i, m., a messenger, mediator, go-between

**interpōno**, -ēre, -pōsi, -pōsitum, v. 3. a., to place between, interpose, allege

**interrōgo**, v. 1. a., to question, interrogate

**intersēro**, -ēre, -sēri, -sertum, v. 3. a., to interpose, insert, assign, allege

**intersum**, -esse, -fui, v. irreg., to be among, be present at, take part in; to make a difference, be important

**intīmus**, -a, -um, super. adj., innermost, intimate; assubs. an intimate friend

**intro**, adv., inwardly, inwards

**intro**, v. 1. a., to enter

**introeo**, -īre, -īvi or -īi, -ītum, v. irreg., to enter, go in

**introitus**, -ūs, m., an entrance

**intrōmitto**, -ēre, -mīsi, -misum, v. 3. a., to send within, admit, introduce

**intueor**, -ēri, -tultus sum, v. 2. dep., to look at, observe, contemplate

**inūtilis**, -e, adj., useless, unprofitable

**invādo**, -ēre, -vāsi, -vāsum, v. 3. a., to go into, rush upon, attack

**invēnio**, -īre, -vēni, -ventum, v. 4. a., to find

**inventum**, -i, n., a thing found, device, invention

**invideo**, -ēre, -vīdi, -vīsum, v. 2. n., to envy

**invidia**, -ae, f., *envy, jealousy, ill-will, unpopularity*

**invisus**, -a, -um, adj., *hated*

**invocatus**, -a, -um, adj., *uninvited*

**iocose**, adv., *in jest*

**iones**, -um, m., *the Ionians*

**ionia**, -ae, f., *Ionian*, a district on the coast of Asia Minor colonised by Ionian Greeks

**iphicratensis**, -e, adj., *belonging to Iphicrates*

**iphrates**, -i, m., *Iphicrates*, an Athenian general

**ipse**, -a, -um, gen. *ipsius*, pron., *self, he himself*

**ira**, -ae, f., *anger*

**irrideo**, -ere, -risi, -risum, v. 2. a. and n., *to laugh at, mock, ridicule*

**is**, ea, id, gen. *eius*, adj. and pron., *he, she, it, that*; *is... ut, such that*; *eo... ut, to such an extent that*; *eo, on that account, for that purpose*; *eo, with comparat., the more or less for that*; *in eo esse ut, to be on the point of*

**iste**, -a, -ud, gen. *-ius*, pron., *that near you, that of yours, that*

**ita**, adv., *so, in such manner*

**italia**, -ae, f., *Italy*

**itaque**, conj., *and so, therefore*

**iter**, *itinēris*, n., *a journey, way, march, route*; *iter facere, to travel*

**iterum**, adv., *a second time, again*

**iubeo**, -ere, *iussi, iussum*, v.

2. a., *to order, bid, command*

**iudex**, -icis, m., *a judge, jurymen*

**iudicium**, -i, n., *a trial, judgment, decision, law-court*

**iudico**, v. 1. a., *to judge*

**iugerum**, -i, in pl. is of 3rd decl., *a juger, about two-thirds of an English acre*

**iuppiter**, *iōvis*, m., *Jupiter*

**iuro**, v. 1. a., *to swear*

**iūs**, *iūris*, m., *law, right, justice, equity*; *ius gentium, the law of nations, i.e. the law generally acknowledged among mankind*

**iustitia**, -ae, f., *justice*

**iustus**, -a, -um, adj., *fair, just, due, duly appointed*

**iuxta**, prep. gov. acc., *near*

**Karthāgīniensis**, -e, adj., *Carthaginian*

**lābor**, -i, *lapsus sum*, v. 3. dep., *to slip, glide, fall down*

**lābor**, -ōris, m., *labour, toil*

**lābōriōsus**, -a, -um, adj., *toilsome, laborious*; *fond of labour, painstaking*

**lābōro**, v. 1. a., *to toil, labour, take pains*

**Lācēdaemon**, -ōnis, f., *Lacedaemon, or Sparta*

**Lācēdaemōnius**, -a, -um, adj., *Lacedaemonian, Spartan*

**Lāco**, -ōnis, m., *a Spartan*

**lācrīmo**, v. 1. a., *to weep*

**laetitia**, -ae, f., *joy, joyfulness, gladness*

**Lāmāchus**, -i, m., *Lamachus*, an Athenian general, commanded in Sicily

**Lampsācus**, -i, f., adj., *Lampsacus*, a Greek town in Asia Minor, on the Hellespont

**lāpīdeus**, -a, -um, adj., *made of stone*

**lāpis**, -īdis, m., *a stone*

**largītio**, -ōnis, f., *liberality, bounty; bribery*

**lāteo**, -ēre, -ui, v. 2. n., *to lie hid, lurk; escape notice, be unknown*

**laudo**, v. 1. a., *to praise*

**laureus**, -a, -um, adj., *of laurel*

**laus**, laudis, f., *praise, fame, credit*

**laute**, adv., *splendidly*

**laxo**, v. 1. a., *to loosen unfasten; widen, expand*

**lector**, -ōris, m., *a reader*

**lectus**, -ūs, m., *a couch, bed*

**lēgātio**, -ōnis, f., *an embassy*

**lēgātus**, -i, m., *a lieutenant; an envoy, ambassador*

**lēgītīmus**, -a, -um, adj., *legal, lawful, legitimate, appointed by law*

**lēgo**, -ēre, lēgi, lectum, v. 3. a., *to choose, pick; read*

**lēgo**, v. 1. a., *to appoint, send on an embassy; leave by will*

**Lemnius**, -a, -um, adj., *belonging to Lemnos, Lemnian, a Lemnian*

**Lemnos**, -i, f., *Lemnos*, an island near the coast of Thrace

**lēnio**, -ire, -ivi or -ii, -itum, v. 4. a., *to soften, soothe, moderate*

**Leōnidas**, -ae, m., *Leonidas*, king of Sparta, killed at Thermopylae

**Lesbos**, -i, f., *Lesbos*, an island in the Aegean Sea, near the coast of Asia Minor

**lēvis**, -e, adj., *light, unimportant, trifling, fickle, changeable*

**lex**, lēgis, f., *a law*

**libenter**, adv., *willingly, gladly*

**liber**, -bri, m., *a book*

**liber**, -ēra, -erum, adj., *free*

**libērālis**, -e, adj., *liberal*

**libērālitas**, -ātis, f., *liberality, generosity*

**libērāliter**, adv., *liberally, bountifully*

**libērātor**, -ōris, m., *a liberator*

**libērē**, adv., *freely, without restraint*

**libērī**, -ōrum, m., *children*

**libēro**, v. 1. a., *to set free, liberate*

**libertas**, -ātis, f., *freedom, liberty*

**libīdīnōsus**, -a, -um, adj., *licentious*

**licenter**, adv., *licentiously*

**licentia**, -ae, f., *license, lawlessness*

**licet**, -ēre, licuit, v. 2. impers., *it is lawful, one may; passive form of perf., licitum est*

**ligneus**, -a, -um, adj., *of wood, wooden*

**lignum**, -i, n., *wood*  
**limen**, -inis, n., *a threshold*  
**lingua**, -ae, f., *a tongue, language*  
**linteus**, -a, -um, adj., *of linen*  
**lis**, litis, f., *a lawsuit*; *litem aestimare, to assess damages*  
**littera**, -ae, f., *a letter (of the alphabet)*; -ae, -arum, *a letter, epistle*; *literature*  
**lōcuples**, -ētis, adj., *rich, wealthy*  
**lōcūplēto**, v. l. a., *to enrich*  
**lōcus**, -i, m., pl. *lōca*, n., and *lōci*, *a place, position*; *occasion*  
**longē**, adv., *far off, for a long time*  
**longinquus**, -a, -um, adj., *far-off, distant*; of time, *long*  
**longus**, -a, -um, adj., *long*; *navis longa, a warship*  
**lōquor**, -i, lōcūtus sum, v. 3. dep., *to speak, say*  
**lūcrum**, -i, n., *gain, profit*; *lucri facere, to gain, get the credit of*  
**lūcus**, -i, m., *a grove*  
**luxūria**, -ae, f., *luxury, excess, extravagance*  
**luxūriōse**, adv., *luxuriously, excessively*  
**luxūriōsus**, -a, -um, adj., *luxurious, immoderate*  
**Lycus**, -i, m., *Lycus* (1) of Athens, father of Thrasybulus; (2) of Syracuse, one of the murderers of Dion  
**Lýdia**, -ae, f., *Lydia*, a district of Asia Minor  
**Lysander**, -dri, m., *Lysander*,

a Spartan general in the Peloponnesian War  
**Lysimachus**, -i, m., *Lysimachus*, father of Aristides  
**Macedo**, -ōnis, m., *a Macedonian*  
**māculo**, v. l. a., *to spot, stain*  
**māgis**, adv., comp. of *magno*-pere, *more greatly, more, rather*  
**māgistrātus**, -ūs, m., *a magistrate*; *a magistracy, office, post*  
**Magnēsia**, -ae, f., *Magnesia*, a town in Asia Minor  
**magnificus**, -a, -um, adj., *magnificent*; comp. and sup., *magnificentior, -centissimus*  
**magnitūdo**, -inis, f., *greatness, size*  
**magnōpēre**, adv., *greatly*  
**magnus**, -a, -um, adj., *great, important*; *magni*, *at a high price, of great value*  
**mālor**, -us, gen. -ōris, *greater*; *natu maior*, n. *maximus*, *older, oldest*; *maiores*, *ancestors*  
**mālē**, adv., *badly*  
**mālēdicus**, -a, -um, adj., *evil-speaking, slanderous*; comp. and sup., *mālēdicentior, -centissimus*  
**mālitiōse**, adv., *spitefully, maliciously, treacherously*  
**mālo**, malle, mālui, v. irreg., *to wish rather, prefer*  
**mālum**, -i, n., *an evil, misfortune*

**mālus**, -a, -um, adj., *bad*  
**mandātum**, -i, n., *a thing intrusted, a charge, order*  
**mando**, v. 1. a., *to commit, intrust, enjoin, order*  
**māneo**, -ēre, mansi, -sum, v. 2. n., *to remain*  
**mānūbiae**, -arum, f., *money obtained by the sale of booty, spoil, plunder*  
**mānus**, -ūs, f., *a hand; a band or force of men; manu, in action, in battle*  
**Mārāthon**, -ōnis, f., *Marathon, a town and plain on the E. coast of Attica*  
**Mārāthōnius**, -a, -um, adj., *of Marathon*  
**Mardōnius**, -i, m., *Mardonius, a Persian general, left behind in Greece by Xerxes after Salamis, killed at Plataea, B.C. 479*  
**māre**, -is, n., *the sea*  
**mārītīmus**, -a, -um, adj., *of the sea, maritime*  
**māter**, -tris, f., *a mother*  
**māter fāmīlias**, f., *mother of a family*  
**mātrīmōnium**, -i, n., *matrimony, marriage*  
**mātūro**, v. 1. a. and n., *to hasten, to do early*  
**maxime**, adv., sup. of magnopere, *very greatly, chiefly, especially*  
**māximus**, -a, -um, adj., sup. of magnus, *greatest, very great*  
**mēdicus**, -i, m., *a physician*  
**Mēdicus**, -a, -um., adj., *of the Medes, Median*

**Mēdus**, -i, m., *a Mede*  
**mēmōria**, -ae, f., *memory, remembrance; memoriae prodere, to hand down to memory, to record; nostra memoria, in our time; post hominum memoriam, within the memory of man*  
**Mēnestheus**, -ei and -eos, m., *Menestheus, son of Iphicrates*  
**mens**, -ntis, f., *the mind, reason, idea, intention*  
**mentio**, -onis, f., *mention*  
**Mercūrius**, -i, m., *Mercury, a Roman god, identified with the Greek Hermes*  
**mērēo**, -ēre, -ui, -itum, or -eor, -ēri, -ītus sum, v. 2, *to deserve, earn pay, serve as a soldier; de aliquo mereri, to deserve at some one's hands*  
**mēridies**, -ei, m., *mid-day, noon; the south*  
**mērīto**, adv., *deservedly*  
**mērītum**, -i, n., *a service, kindness; one's deserts (good or bad)*  
**mētallum**, -i, n., *a mine*  
**mētuo**, -ēre, -ui, -ūtum, v. 3. a., *to fear*  
**mīlēs**, -ītis, m., *a soldier*  
**Mīlēsius**, -a, -um, adj., *of Miletus, Milesian*  
**mīlītāris**, -e, adj., *of soldiers, military*  
**mille**, num. adj., indecl., *a thousand; pl. milia -um, subs., thousands*  
**Miltiādes**, -is, m., *Miltiades, an Athenian general, commanded at Marathon*

**Mīnerva**, -ae, f., *Minerva*, a Roman goddess, identified with the Greek Athena  
**mīnimum**, adv., *very little, least*  
**mīnīmē**, adv., *very little, not at all*  
**mīnuo**, -ēre, -ui, -ūtum, v. 3. a., *to diminish, lessen*  
**mīnūs**, adv., *less*  
**mīnūtus**, -a, -um, adj., *small, minute*  
**mīrābīlis**, -e, adj., *wonderful*  
**mīrābīlītēr**, adv., *wonderfully*  
**mīror**, v. 1. a., *to wonder, wonder at, admire*  
**mīrus**, -a, -um, adj., *wonderful*  
**misceo**, -ēre, -ui, mixtum or mistum, v. 2. a., *to mix, mingle, throw into confusion*  
**mīsēricordiā**, -ae, f., *tenderness of heart, compassion, pity, mercy*  
**mīsēro**, v. 1. a. and miseror, v. 1. dep., *to pity*  
**mitto**, -ēre, misi, missum, v. 3. a., *to send*  
**mōbīlītās**, -ātis, f., *movableness, rapidity; fickleness, inconstancy*  
**mōdestia**, -ae, f., *modesty, moderation, good conduct*  
**mōdō**, adv., *only; just now, lately, presently*  
**mōdus**, -i, m., *measure, limit; manner; quem ad modum, in what manner; eius modi, of that sort*  
**moenia**, -um, n., *the walls of a city, city*  
**mōlīor**, -īri, -ītus sum, v. 4.

*dep., to strive, bring about, plan, undertake*  
**Mōlossus**, -a, -um, adj., *Molossian, of the Molossi, a tribe in Epirus*  
**mōmentum**, -i, n., *moving power, movement, impulse; influence, weight, importance*  
**mōneo**, -ēre, -ui, -ītum, v. 2. a., *to warn, advise*  
**mons**, -ntis, m., *a mountain*  
**mōnūmentum**, -i, n., *a memorial, record, monument*  
**mōra**, -ae, f., *delay, hindrance; nulla mora est, there is nothing to hinder*  
**mōra**, -ae, f., *a division of the Spartan army, containing from three to seven hundred men, usually about six hundred*  
**morbus**, -i, m., *a disease*  
**mōrior**, mōri, mortuus sum, v. 3. dep., *to die*  
**mōror**, v. 1. dep., *to delay*  
**mors**, -rtis, f., *death*  
**mortālis**, -e, adj., *liable to death, mortal; as subs., a mortal, a human being*  
**mortuus**, -a, -um, adj., *dead*  
**mōs**, mōris, m., *a custom, habit; manner: in pl., character; morem gerere alicui, to give way to*  
**mōtus**, -ūs, m., *a movement, motion*  
**mōveo**, -ēre, mōvi, mōtum, v. 3. a., *to move, agitate; affect, influence*  
**mūliēbris**, -e, adj., *of a woman, womanly, womanish*  
**mūlier**, -ēris, f., *a woman*

**multimōdis**, adv., in many ways

**multitūdo**, -inis, f., a great number, multitude, crowd

**multo**, v. l. a., to fine, punish

**multo**, adv., much, by much

**multum**, adv., much

**multus**, -a, -um, adj., much, many

**mūnio**, -ire, -ivi or -ii, -itum, v. 4. a., to fortify, build, defend, strengthen

**mūnitio**, -ōnis, f., fortifying; a fortification

**mūnitus**, -a, -um, adj., fortified, strong; munitior, more strongly fortified

**mūnus**, -ēris, n., a post, duty, function, employment; a gift

**Mūnychia**, -ae, f., *Munychia*, the citadel of the Piraeus at Athens

**mūrus**, -i, m., a wall

**mūsica**, -ae, f., music

**mūto**, v. l. a., to change, exchange

**Mycālē**, -ēs, f., *Mycalē*, a promontory in Ionia, near the I. of Samos

**mysterium**, -i, n., a secret thing, a mystery; in pl., the mysteries or secret rites of Ceres and other deities

**Mytilēnaeus**, -a, -um, belonging to *Mytilene*, a town in the I. of Lesbos

**Myūs**, -untis, f., *Myus*, an Ionian city in Asia Minor

**nam**, conj., for

**namque**, conj., for

**nanciscor**, -i, nactus sum, v. 3. dep., to obtain, gain

**nascor**, -i, natus sum, v. 3. dep., to be born

**nātio**, -ōnis, f., birth, origin; a race, nation

**nāto**, v. l. a., to swim, float

**nātūra**, -ae, f., nature

**nātūrālis**, -e, adj., natural

**nātus**, -ūs, m., birth; natu major, older

**naufrāgium**, -i, shipwreck; *naufragium facere*, to be shipwrecked

**nauta**, -ae, m., a sailor

**nauticus**, -a, -um, adj., belonging to ships or sailors, nautical

**nāvālis**, -e, adj., belonging to ships, naval

**nāvis**, -is, f., a ship; *navis longa*, a warship

**Naxos**, -i, f., *Naxos*, an island in the Aegean Sea

**nē**, interrog. particle

**nē**, conj., that not, lest; *ne ... quidem*, not even

**nēc**, **nēque**, adv., and not, neither, nor

**nēcessārio**, adv., of necessity, necessarily

**nēcessārius**, -a, -um, adj., necessary; related, connected; as subs., a kinsman, relative

**nēcessē**, n. adj., indecl., inevitable, necessary

**nēcessitas**, -ātis, f., necessity

**nēcessitudo**, -inis, f., connexion, relationship

**Nēctānēbis**, -is, m., *Nectanebis*, king of Egypt



**nēfas**, indecl. n., *that which is sinful, a sin*

**neglēgo**, -ēre, -lexi, -lectum, v. 3. a., *to neglect, omit*

**negligenter**, adv., *negligently*

**nēgo**, v. 1. a., *to deny, refuse*

**nēgōtium**, -i, n., *business, affair*

**nēmo**, -īnis, m. and f. (gen. more usually nullius), *no one*

**Nēocles**, -is, m., *Neocles, father of Themistocles*

**Neontichos**, n., *Neontichos, a fortress in Thrace*

**Neptūnus**, -i, m., *Neptune, god of the sea*

**neque**, *see nec*

**nescio**, -īre, -īvi or -ii, -itum, v. 4. a., *not to know, be ignorant; nescio quis, someone or other; nescio quomodo, somehow*

**neu**, **nēve**, conj., *or lest, that not = et nē*

**Nicias** or -ā, -ae, m., *Nicias, an Athenian general, commander in the Sicilian expedition*

**nihil** or **nil**, indecl. n., *nothing*

**nīhilum**, -i, n., *nothing; nihili, of no value; nihilo, with comparatives, by nothing; nihilo minus, none the less*

**nīmīs**, adv., *too much*

**nīmīus**, -a, -um, adj., *excessive*

**Nīsaens**, -i, m., *Nisaeus, son of Dionysius*

**nīsi**, conj., *if not, unless*

**nītor**, -i, **nīsus** or **nīsus sum**,

v. 3. dep., *to lean upon, depend upon; exert oneself, strive*

**no**, v. 1. a., *to swim*

**nōbīlis**, -e, adj., *well-known, famous, notable; of noble birth, noble*

**nōbīlitas**, -ātis, f., *renown, nobility, noblemen*

**nōbīlīto**, v. 1. a., *to make famous, ennoble*

**nōceo**, -ēre, -ui, -itum, v. 2. n. gov. dat., *to hurt, harm, injure*

**noctū**, adv., *by night*

**nocturnus**, -a, -um, adj., *of the night, nightly*

**nōlo**, nolle, **nōlui**, v. irreg., *to be unwilling, not to wish, to refuse; imperat., noli followed by infin., don't*

**nōmen**, -īnis, n., *a name*

**nōmīnātīm**, adv., *by name, expressly*

**nōmīno**, v. 1. a., *to name*

**nōn**, adv., *not*

**nonnullus**, -a, -um, adj., *not none, some*

**nosco**, -ēre, **nōvi**, **nōtum**, v. 3. a., *to become acquainted with, get to know; perf., nōvi; inf., novisse or nosse; I know*

**nōtītia**, -ae, f., *knowledge, being well-known*

**nōtus**, -a, -um, adj., *known*

**nōvus**, -a, -um, adj., *new*

**nox**, noctis, f., *night*

**noxius**, -a, -um, adj., *guilty, hurtful*

**nūbo**, -ēre, **nupsi**, **nuptum**, v. 3. n. gov. dat., *to veil one-*

*self*, i.e. *to marry*, of the woman only  
**nullus**, -a, -um, gen. -ūs, adj., *no, none*  
**nūmerus**, -i, m., *number*  
**nummus**, -i, m., *a coin, money*  
**nunc**, adv., *now*  
**nunquam**, adv., *never*  
**nuntio**, -are, -avi, -atum, v. 1. a., *to announce*  
**nuntius**, -i, m., *a messenger*  
**nusquam**, adv., *nowhere*  
**nūto**, v. 1. a., *to nod, waver, hesitate*  
**nūtus**, -ūs, m., *a nod, command, will, pleasure*  
**ob**, prep. gov. acc., *on account of*  
**ōbeo**, -īre, -īvi or -ii, -ītum, v. irreg., *to go to meet, engage in, enter upon; diem supremum obire, to die*  
**oblivio**, -ōnis, f., *forgetting, forgetfulness, oblivion*  
**obnitor**, -i, -nisus and -nixus sum, v. 3. dep., *to lean against, strive against*  
**obruo**, -ēre, -ui, -ūtum, v. 3. a., *to overthrow, overwhelm, cover, obscure*  
**obsecro**, v. 1. a., *to entreat, beseech*  
**obsequium**, -i, n., *compliance, obsequiousness*  
**obsēro**, v. 1. a., *to bar, bolt, fasten up*  
**obsēs**, -īdis, m. and f., *a hostage*  
**obsideo**, -ēre, -sēdi, -sessum, v. 2. a., *to invest, blockade, besiege*

**obsidio**, -ōnis, f., *a siege, blockade*  
**obsisto**, -ēre, -stīti, -stītum, v. 3. a., *to withstand, oppose, hinder*  
**obsolētus**, -a, -um, adj., *worn-out, decayed, valueless, degraded*  
**obsōnium**, -i, n., *anything eaten with bread, esp. fish, food, meat*  
**obsto**, -āre, -stīti, stātum, v. 1. n., *to withstand, hinder, oppose*  
**obstruo**, -ēre, -struxi, -structum, v. 3. a., *to block up*  
**obsum**, -esse, -fui, v. irreg., *to be injurious, to hinder, injure*  
**obtīneo**, -ēre, -ui, -tentum, v. 2. a., *to hold, occupy, possess, maintain, acquire*  
**obtrecto**, v. 1. a., *to detract from, disparage, be opposed to, be at variance with*  
**obviam**, adv., *in the way of, to meet, with dat.*  
**occāsio**, -ōnis, f., *opportunity, suitable time, occasion*  
**occīdo**, -ēre, -cīdi, v. 3. n., *to fall, perish, die*  
**occīdo**, -ēre, -cīdi, -cīsum, v. 3. a., *to strike down, beat, kill*  
**occūlo**, -ēre, -ui, -ultum, v. 3. a., *to hide, conceal*  
**occulto**, adv., *secretly*  
**occulto**, v. 1. a., *to hide, conceal*  
**occūpo**, v. 1. a., *to seize, take possession of; to get the start of, anticipate*

**ocūlus**, -i, m., *the eye*  
**odīōsus**, -a, -um, adj., *hateful, offensive, annoying*  
**odīum**, -i, n., *hatred, ill-will*; odio esse, *to be an object of hatred*  
**offendo**, -ēre, -di, -sum, v. 3. a. and n., *to come against, meet, light upon, hurt, annoy*  
**offensio**, -ōnis, f., *offence, annoyance, displeasure*  
**officium**, -i, n., *a service, kindness, duty, office*; ad officium redire, *to return to one's duty or allegiance*; in officio manere, *to continue in one's duty, remain loyal*  
**olīāginus**, -a, -um, adj., *of olive, like olive*  
**olim**, adv., *formerly, once upon a time, at some time or other*  
**ōlympia**, -ae, f., *Olympia, a region of Elis in Peloponnese, where the Olympic games were held.*  
**omnis**, -e, adj., *all, every*  
**ōnērārius**, -a, -um, adj., *carrying a burden*; navis oneraria, *a merchant ship, transport*  
**ōnustus**, -a, -um, adj., *laden*  
**ōpem**, -is, no nom., f., in s. *help*; in pl., *wealth, power, resources, forces*  
**ōpēra**, -ae, f., *pains, trouble, service, means*; operam dare, *to take pains, take care*  
**ōpīnio**, -ōnis, f., *opinion, expectation, reputation*; in opinionem venire, *to come*

*into one's mind, occur to one*  
**ōportet**, -ēre, -uit, v. 2. impers., *it behoves, it is right, one ought*  
**oppērior**, -iri, -rtus sum, v. 4. dep., *to wait, wait for, await*  
**oppīdānus**, -a, -um, adj., *belonging to a town*; as subs., *townsman*  
**oppīdum**, -i, n., *a town*  
**oppōno**, -ēre, -pōsui, -pōsitum, v. 3. a., *to place in the way, set up against*  
**opportūnus**, -a, -um, adj., *fit, convenient, suitable, opportune*  
**opprīmo**, -ēre, -pressi, -pressum, v. 3. a., *to press down, crush, overwhelm, take by surprise*  
**opprōbrium**, -i, n., *a reproach, disgrace, dishonour*; opprobrio esse alicui, *to be a disgrace to one*  
**oppugnātor**, -ōris, m., *an attacker, assailant*  
**oppugno**, v. 1. a., *to attack, assault, lay siege to*  
**optīmātes**, -ium, m., *the nobles, aristocracy*  
**optīme**, adv., *in the best manner, very well*  
**ōpūlentia**, -ae, f., *wealth*  
**ōpus**, -ēris, n., *work*; in pl., *siege works*  
**ōpus**, subs. indecl., *need*; opus est mihi, *I have need of*  
**ōrā**, -ae, f., *the edge, margin; the coast*  
**ōrācūlum**, -i, n., *an oracle*

**ōrātio**, -ōnis, f., a speech  
**Orchōmēnii**, -orum, m., the people of Orchomenus, a city in Boeotia  
**ordīno**, v. 1. a., to arrange, regulate, set in order  
**ordior**, -īri, orsus sum, v. 4. dep., to begin  
**ōrior**, -īri, ortus sum, v. 4. dep., arise, spring from, have one's origin  
**ornāmentum**, -i, n., an ornament, distinction, equipment  
**Orni**, -orum, m., *Orni*, a fortress in Thrace  
**orno**, v. 1. a., to adorn, embellish, equip, fit out, man (a ship)  
**ōro**, v. 1. a., to pray, entreat  
**ōs**, ōris, n., mouth, face  
**ōs**, ossis, n., a bone  
**ostendo**, -ēre, -di, -tum, v. 3. a., to show  
**ostracismus**, -i, m., ostracism, an Athenian form of banishment  
**pactio**, -ōnis, f., agreement, bargain  
**pactum**, -i, n., an agreement, compact  
**Pactye**, -ēs, f., *Pactye*, a town in Thrace  
**paenē**, adv., nearly, almost  
**paenitet**, -ēre, -uit, v. 2. impers., it repents one, one regrets  
**pālam**, adv. and prep. gov. abl., openly, in public; before, in the presence of  
**pānis**, -is, m., bread  
**pār**, pāris, adj., equal

**parco**, -ēre, pēperci and parsi, parsum, v. 3. n. gov. dat., to spare  
**pārens**, -ntis, m. and f., a parent  
**pāreo**, -ēre, -ui, v. 2. n. gov. dat., to obey, submit to, comply with  
**pārio**, -ēre, pēpēri, partum, v. 3. a., to bring forth, produce; accomplish, acquire  
**Pārius**, -a, -um, adj., belonging to Paros, Parian  
**parma**, -ae, f., a shield  
**pāro**, v. 1. a., to prepare, provide, furnish, procure  
**Pāros**, -i, f., *Paros*, an island in the Aegean Sea  
**pars**, partis, f., a part, share; in pl., an actor's part  
**parsimōnia**, -ae, f., frugality, thrift, parsimony  
**partim**, adv., partly, in part  
**partior**, -īri, -itus sum, v. 4. dep., to share, distribute  
**pārum**, adv., too little, not enough, not very  
**parvulus**, a, -um, adj., little, very small, tiny  
**parvus**, -a, -um, adj., small, little  
**passus**, -ūs, m., a step, pace, i.e. the space between one footprint and the next of the same foot; mille passus, a mile; duo milia passuum, two miles  
**pāteo**, -ēre, -ui, v. 2. n., to lie open, be open, extend, be clear  
**pāter**, -tris, m., a father

**pātiens**, -ntis, adj., *patient, enduring, allowing*  
**pātientia**, -ae, f., *patience, endurance*  
**pātiōr**, -i, passus sum, v. 3. dep., *to suffer, endure, allow, put up with, permit*  
**pātria**, -ae, f., *native land, country*  
**paucus**, -a, -um, adj., *few*  
**paulo**, adv., *by a little, a little, somewhat*  
**pauper**, -ēris, adj., *poor*  
**paupertas**, -ātis, f., *poverty*  
**Pausānias**, -ae, m., *Pausanias, a Spartan general in the Persian War*  
**pax**, pācis, f., *peace*  
**pēcūnia**, -ae, f., *money*  
**pēcūniōsus**, -a, -um, adj., *having much money, rich*  
**pēdēs**, -ītis, m., *a foot soldier*  
**pēdestēr**, -tris, -tre, adj., *on foot, pedestrian*  
**pēdissēquus**, -i, m., *a follower on foot, footman*  
**pēior**, -us, adj., comp. of malus, *worse*  
**pēius**, adv., *worse*  
**pello**, -ēre, pēptili, pulsum, v. 3. a. *to drive, drive away, repel, banish*  
**Pēlōponnēsius**, -a, -um, adj., *Peloponnesian*  
**Pēlōponnēsus**, -i, f., *the Peloponnesus, i.e. island of Pelops, now the Morea*  
**pelta**, -ae, f., *a light shield*  
**peltasta**, -ae, m., *a soldier armed with the pelta, a peltast*  
**Pēnātes**, -ium, m., *household gods, house, home*

**pēnes**, prep. gov. acc., *in the power of, in presence of, with*  
**pēnētro**, v. 1. a. and n., *to place within; enter, penetrate*  
**pēnītus**, adv., *from within, within, inwardly, deeply, entirely*  
**pēr**, prep. gov. acc., *through, over, during, by means of*  
**percello**, -ēre, -cūli, -culsum, v. 3. a., *to strike, overthrow, excite, discourage, dishearten*  
**percūtio**, -ēre, -cussi, -cussum, v. 3. a., *to strike, pierce, shock, effect*  
**Perdiccas**, -ae, -m., *Perdiccas, a king of Macedonia*  
**perditus**, -a, -um, part. of perdo, *ruined, destroyed; profligate, abandoned*  
**perducō**, -ēre, -duxi, -ductum, v. 3. a., *to lead, bring, conduct, persuade; rem eo perducere ut, to bring matters to such a pass that*  
**pēreo**, -ire, -ivi or -ii, -itum, v. irreg., *to perish*  
**perfēro**, -ferre, -tūli, -lātum, v. 3. a., *to carry through, endure, carry, bear tidings*  
**perficio**, -ēre, -fēcī, -fectum, v. 3. a. *to complete, accomplish, carry-out*  
**perfīdia**, -ae, f., *faithlessness, treachery*  
**perfūgio**, -ēre, -fūgi, -fūgitum, v. 3. n., *to flee for refuge, escape, take refuge*

**Péricles**, -is and -i, m., *Pericles*, the Athenian statesman

**pēricŭlum**, -i, n., *danger*

**pērītus**, -a, -um, adj. gov. gen., *skilled in*

**permitto**, -ēre, -mīsi, -mis-sum, v. 3. a., *to let go, give up, grant, allow; to leave it to some one*

**permōveo**, -ēre, -mōvi, -mōtum, v. 2. a., *to move, stir up, terrify, excite, induce*

**pernīcles**, -ei, f., *destruction*

**pernocto**, v. 1. n., *to spend the night*

**perpētior**, -i, -pessus sum, v. 3. dep., *to endure*

**perpētuo**, adv., *perpetually, for ever*

**perpētuous**, -a, -um, adj., *perpetual, lasting, unbroken*

**Persa** or -es, -ae, m., *a Persian*

**persēquor**, -i, -sēcūtus sum, v. 3. dep., *to follow after, pursue, attack; bello persequi, make war upon*

**persévēro**, v. 1. a., *to persist, persevere*

**Persicus**, -a, -um, adj., *Persian*

**Persis**, -idis, fem. adj., *Persian, the Persian territory*

**persōna**, -ae, f., *a mask, personage, character represented in a play, etc.*

**persuādeo**, -ēre, -suasi, -suasum, v. 2. n., *to persuade, induce, convince; used impersonally in passive*

**perterreō**, -ēre, -ui, -itum, v. 2. a., *to terrify, alarm*

**pertimesco**, -ēre, -tīmui, v. 3.

a., *to fear greatly, dread*  
**pertīneo**, -ēre, -ui, -tentum, v. 2. n., *to stretch, extend, pertain to, concern*

**perturbo**, v. 1. a., *to disturb, alarm*

**pervēho**, -ēre, -vexi, -vectum, v. 3. a., *to carry through, convey*

**pervēnio**, -īre, -vēni, -ventum, v. 4. n., *to arrive at, reach*

**perverto**, -ēre, -ti, -sum, v. 3. a., *to overturn, overthrow, ruin, corrupt*

**pēto**, -ēre, -ivi or -ii, -itum, v. 3. a., *to seek, ask, aim at, attack*

**phālānx**, -ngis, f., *the phalanx*, a band of soldiers drawn up in close order, many ranks deep

**Phālēreus**, -ei and -eos, of *Phalerus*, a deme of Attica

**Phālērīcus**, -a, -um, of *Phalerum*, the old Athenian harbour

**Pharnābāzus**, -i, m., *Pharnabazus*, a Persian satrap

**Phērae**, -arum, f., *Pherae*, a city in Messenia

**Phidippus**, -i, *Phidippus*, a famous courier of Athens, better known as *Phidipides*

**Philippus**, -i, m., *Philip*, king of Macedon

**Philistus**, -i, m., *Philistus*, a historian of Syracuse; wrote a history of Sicily

**Philōcles**, -is and -i, *Philocles*, an Athenian general

**Philostrātus**, -i, m., *Philos-tratus*, one of the murderers of Dion

**Phoenix**, -īcis, m., a *Phoenician*

**Phrygia**, -ae, f., *Phrygia*, a district of Asia Minor

**Phylē**, -es, f., *Phyle*, a fortress in Attica

**pīla**, -ae, f., a *pillar*

**Piraeus**, -i, m., *the Piraeus*, the great harbour of Athens and the town connected with it

**Pisander**, -dri, m., *Pisander*

**Pisistrātus**, -i, m., *Pisistratus*, tyrant of Athens, B.C. 560-527

**Pittācus**, -i, m., *Pittacus* of Mitylene, one of the seven wise men of Greece

**pīus**, -a, -um, adj., *pious, dutiful, affectionate, loyal*

**plāceo**, -ēre, -ui, -ītum, v. 2. n. gov. dat., *to please*; placet, impers., *it is decided*

**plāco**, v. 1. a., *to appease*

**Plātaeae**, -ārum, f., *Plataea*, a town in Boeotia near the frontier of Attica

**Plātaeensis**, -ē, adj. of *Plataea*

**Plāto**, -ōnis, m., *Plato*, a famous Athenian philosopher

**plecto**, -ēre, no perf. or sup., *to strike, punish*

**plēnus**, -a, -um, adj., *full*

**plērique**, -aeque, -aque, adj., *most people, most things, very many*

**plūrimum**, adv., *very much, most*

**plūrimus**, -a, -um, adj., sup. of *multus*, *most, very many*

**plūs**, *plūris*, comp. of *multus*, used as subs. in sing., as adj. in pl., *more*; pluris, at a *higher price or value*

**plūs**, adv., *more*

**Poecile**, -ēs, f., *the painted portico*, at Athens

**poena**, -ae, f., a *penalty, punishment*; poenas dare, *to pay the penalty, suffer punishment*

**poenitet**, -ēre, -uit, v. 2. impers., *it repents, one is sorry*

**polliceor**, -ēri, -ītus sum, v. 2. dep., *to promise*

**pondēro**, v. 1. a., *to weigh*

**pondus**, -ēris, n., a *weight*

**pōno**, -ēre, pōsui, pōsītum, v. 3. a., *to place, put, lay aside; erect, build; lay down, surrender; reckon, consider*

**pons**, pontis, m., a *bridge*

**pōpūlus**, -i, m., a *people, nation, the people, populace*

**porrigo**, -ēre, -rexī, -rectum, v. 3. a., *to stretch out*

**porticus**, -ūs, f., a *portico, colonnade, covered way*

**portus**, -ūs, m., a *harbour, port*

**posco**, -ēre, pōposci, v. 3. a., *to demand*

**possessio**, -ōnis, f., *possession, property*

**possessor**, -ōris, a *possessor*

**possideo**, -ēre, -sēdi, -sessum, v. 2. a., *to possess*

**possido**, -ēre, -sēdi, -sessum, v. 3. a., *to take possession of*

**possum**, *posse*, *potui*, v. irreg.,  
to be able, to be powerful, to  
have influence

**post**, prep. gov. acc. and adv.,  
after, behind; afterwards

**postea**, adv., afterwards, here-  
after

**posteaquam**, conj., after

**posterior**, -us, adj., comp. of  
posterus, later; posterius,  
adv., later on, afterwards

**posterus**, -a, -um, adj., coming  
after; posterī, -orum, pos-  
terity, descendants

**postquam**, conj., after, when

**postridie**, adv., on the follow-  
ing day, next day

**postulātum**, -i, n., a demand

**postūlo**, v. l. a., to demand

**pōtens**, -ntis, adj. powerful

**pōtentia**, -ae, f., power, in-  
fluence

**pōtestas**, -ātis, f., power, au-  
thority, sovereignty, oppor-  
tunity

**pōtior**, -us, adj., preferable

**pōtior**, -iri, -itus sum, v. 4.  
dep. gov. abl. or gen., to  
get possession of

**potissimum**, adv., sup., rather  
than anything else, most of  
all

**pōtius**, adv., comp., rather,  
preferably

**praebeo**, -ēre, -ui, -itum, v. 2.  
a., to offer, provide, supply;  
praebere se, to prove oneself  
something

**praeeptum**, -i, n., a maxim,  
precept, injunction, com-  
mand

**praecipio**, -ēre, -cēpi, -cep-

tum, v. 3. a., to enjoin,  
instruct, give orders

**praecipito**, v. l. a., to throw  
headlong, hurl, precipitate

**praecipuus**, -a, -um, adj.,  
especial, principal, chief,  
distinguished

**praecīlārus**, -a, -um, adj., dis-  
tinguished, famous, illustri-  
ous, excellent

**praecurro**, -ēre, -cūcurri, -cur-  
sum, v. 3. n., to run before,  
precede, outrun

**praeda**, -ae, f., booty, plunder,  
prey, gain, profit

**praedico**, v. l. a., to make  
public, declare, proclaim

**praedico**, -ēre, -dixi, -dictum,  
v. 3. a., to foretell, predict;  
give instructions, command

**praedium**, -i, n., an estate

**praedo**, -ōnis, m., a robber,  
pirate

**praedor**, v. l. dep., to make  
booty, plunder, despoil

**praefatio**, -ōnis, f., preface

**praefectus**, -i, m., one placed  
in authority, a commander,  
officer

**praefēro**, -ferre, -tūli, -lātum,  
v. irreg., to place before,  
prefer

**praeficio**, -ēre, -fēcī, -fectum,  
v. 3. a., to set over, place in  
command

**praemium**, -i, n., a reward,  
profit, gain

**praeeccūpo**, v. l. a., to seize  
beforehand, anticipate

**praepōno**, -ēre, -pōsui, -pōsi-  
tum, v. 3. a., to place in  
front, put in command, prefer



**praesens**, -ntis, adj., *present*;  
in praesenti, *at present*  
**praesentia**, -ae, f. *presence*;  
in praesentia, *at present*,  
*now*; *present, at hand*  
**praesertim**, adv., *especially*  
**praesidium**, -i, n., *defence*,  
*protection*; *a guard, a gar-*  
*ri-son*; *a post, station*  
**praestans**, -ntis, adj., *superior*,  
*excellent, remarkable*  
**praestituo**, -ère, -ui, -ütum,  
v. 3. a., *to determine or ap-*  
*point beforehand*  
**praesto**, -täre, -stíti, -stítum  
or -stätum, v. 1. a. and n.,  
*to stand before, be superior*,  
*be preferable*; *surpass*;  
*perform, discharge*; *prae-*  
*stare fidem, to keep one's*  
*word*  
**praesum**, -esse, -fui, v. irreg.,  
*to be at the head of, be in*  
*command*  
**praeter**, prep. gov. acc., *past*,  
*beyond, beside*; *in addition*  
*to, contrary to*  
**praeterea**, besides  
**praetereo**, -ire, -ivi or -ii, -itum,  
v. irreg., *to pass by, pass*  
*over, omit, neglect*  
**praetermitto**, -ère, -misi, -mis-  
sum, v. 3. a., *to let slip*,  
*pass over, omit*  
**praetor**, -öris, m., properly a  
Roman praetor, but used  
as an equivalent for various  
Greek titles of office, a  
general, commander, magis-  
trate  
**praetura**, -ae, f., *praetorship*,  
*office*

**præcem**, -is, f., *a prayer, en-*  
*treaty*  
**præmo**, -ère, pressi, pressum,  
v. 3. a., *to press, press hard*  
*upon, overpower, attack*  
**primo**, adv., *at first, firstly*  
**primum**, adv., *at first, in the*  
*first place*  
**primus**, -a, -um, adj., *first*,  
*foremost, chief*; in primis,  
*among the first, especially*  
**princeps**, -cipis, adj., *first*,  
*chief*; as subs., *a leader*,  
*chief*  
**principatus**, -üs, m., *the first*  
*place, pre-eminence, chief-*  
*taincy, supremacy*  
**prior**, -üs, comp. adj., *pre-*  
*vious, former, elder*  
**pristinus**, -a, -um, adj.,  
*early, primitive, original*,  
*previous*  
**prius**, adv., *earlier, before*,  
*formerly*  
**priusquam**, conj., *before*  
**privatus**, -a, -um, adj., *pri-*  
*vate*; as subs., *a private*  
*citizen, i.e. one not holding*  
*office*  
**privignus**, -i, m., *a step-son*  
**privo**, v. 1. a., *to deprive*  
**prö**, prep. gov. abl., *for*,  
*before, instead of*; *in pro-*  
*portion to, according to*  
**pröbo**, v. 1. a., *to try, test*;  
*approve of, recommend*,  
*prove*  
**pröcreo**, v. 1. a., *to beget*,  
*produce*  
**pröcul**, adv., *far, far off*  
**pröcüratio**, -önis, f., *charge*,  
*management*

**prōcūro**, v. 1. a., *to take care of, manage, attend to*; in religious matters, *to perform services, to avert, expiate an evil omen, etc.*

**prōdeo**, -īre, -īvi or -īi, -itum, v. irreg., *to go forth, come forward, appear*

**prōditio**, -ōnis, f., *treachery, treason*

**prōdo**, -ēre, -dīdi, -dītum, v. 3. a., *to hand over, give up, surrender, betray*; memoriae prodere, *to hand down to memory*

**prōducō**, -ēre, -duxī, -ductum, v. 3. a., *to bring forward, lead out, prolong*

**proellum**, -i, n., *a battle*

**prōferō**, -ferre, -tūli, -lātum, v. irreg., *to bring forward, produce, make known*

**prōficio**, -ēre, -feci, -fectum, v. 3. n., *to advance, make progress, be serviceable, avail*

**prōficiscor**, -i, -fectus sum, v. 3. dep., *to set out, start*

**prōfiteor**, -ēri, -fessus sum, v. 2. dep., *to declare, acknowledge, avow, profess*

**prōfligo**, v. 1. a., *to strike to the ground, overthrow*

**prōgēnia**, -ei, f., *descent, race; offspring, progeny*

**prōgrēdior**, -i, -gressus sum, v. 3. dep., *to go forward, advance*

**prōhibeo**, -ēre, -ui, -itum, v. 2. a., *to restrain, hinder, prevent, forbid*

**prōicio**, -ēre, -iēcī, -iectum,

v. 3. a., *to throw away, throw down*

**prōinde**, adv., *just so, in like manner*; proinde ac, *just as*

**prōptus**, -a, -um, adj., *ready*

**prōpē**, prep. gov. acc. and adv., *near, nearly*

**prōpinquitas**, -ātis, f., *nearness, relationship, connexion*

**prōpinquus**, -a, -um, adj., *near, akin*; as subs., *a kinsman*

**Prōpontis**, -idis, f., *the Propontis*, now S. of Marmora

**prōpōsitum**, -i, n., *a purpose*

**prōprius**, -a, -um, adj., *one's own*

**propter**, prep. gov. acc., *on account of*

**prōpugnāculum**, -i, n., *a bulwark, rampart, fortification, defence*

**prōsequor**, -i, -sēcūtus sum, v. 3. dep., *to follow, pursue, attend, escort*

**Prōserpina**, -ae, f., *Proserpine*, daughter of Ceres, wife of Pluto

**προσκύνησις**, -έως, f., *prostration, obeisance, homage*

**prospere**, adv., *according to one's wishes, favourably, prosperously*

**prosperus**, -ēra, -ērūm, adj., *favourable, fortunate, prosperous*

**prosterno**, -ēre, -strāvī, -strātum, v. 3. a., *to throw down, overthrow*

**prōsum**, prōdesse, profui, v. irreg., *to be of advantage, do good to, profit*

**prōtinūs**, adv., *straightway, immediately*  
**prōvincia**, -ae, f., *a province, official duty, department*  
**proximus**, -a, -um, sup. adj., *nearest, next, last, previous*  
**prūdēns**, -ntis, adj., *fore-seeing, discreet, prudent; skilled in*  
**prūdētia**, -ae, f., *foresight, prudence; juris prudentia, knowledge of law*  
**publice**, adv., *publicly, on behalf of or in the name of the state, at the public cost*  
**publico**, v. l. a., *to make public property, confiscate; make public*  
**publicus**, -a, -um, adj., *public, belonging to the state; in publicum prodire, to appear in public*  
**puer**, -ēri, m., *a boy*  
**pugna**, -ae, f., *a fight, battle*  
**pugno**, v. l. a., *to fight*  
**pūto**, v. l. a., *to think*  
**Pydna**, -ae, f., *Pydna, a city in Macedonia*  
**Pythia**, -ae, f., *the priestess of Apollo, who gave the oracles at Delphi*  
**quā**, adv., *where, by which way, in which direction*  
**quadrāginta**, num. adj. indecl., *forty*  
**quadringēni**, -ae, -a, distrib. num. adj., *four hundred apiece*  
**quadringenti**, -ae, -a, num. adj., *four hundred*  
**quaero**, -ēre, quaesivi, quaesi-

tum, v. 3. a., *to seek, ask, inquire*  
**quaestio**, -ōnis, f., *an inquiry, investigation, judicial examination*  
**quālis**, -ē, adj., *of what sort, such as, as*  
**quam**, adv., *how, how much; as; than; with sup., as much as possible*  
**quamdīū**, adv., *as long as*  
**quamquam**, conj., *although*  
**quantum**, adv., *how much, as much as, as far as, as*  
**quantus**, -a, -um, adj., *how great, as great as*  
**quārē**, adv., *wherefore, why, for what reason*  
**quartus**, -a, -um, adj., *fourth*  
**-que**, conj., *and*  
**quemadmodum**, adv., *as, just as; in what manner, how*  
**quēror**, -i, questus sum, v. 3. dep., *to complain*  
**quī**, quae, quōd, gen. cuius, rel. pron., *who, which; quo, with comp. adj. or adv., by which, on account of which, in order that*  
**quī**, adv., *whereby, how, wherefore*  
**quīā**, conj., *because*  
**quicumque**, quaecumque, quodcumque, indef. pron., *whosoever, whatever*  
**quīdam**, quaedam, quoddam, indef. pron., *a certain one*  
**quīdem**, adv., *indeed; ne ... quidem, not even*  
**quiesco**, -ēre, quīēvi, quīētum, v. 3. n., *to rest, sleep, keep quiet*

**quin**, conj., *that not, but that, as not to*; *facere non possum quin ...*, with subj., *I cannot help ...*

**quingenti**, -ae, -a, num. adj., *five hundred*

**quingagēni**, -ae, -a, distrib. num. adj., *five hundred each*

**quingaginta**, num. adj. indecl., *fifty*

**quinque**, num. adj. indecl., *five*

**quintus**, -a, -um, num. adj., *fifth*

**quippe**, conj., *for, inasmuch as*; *quippe qui, since he*

**quis**, quae, quid or quod, gen. cuius, interrog. pron., *who? which? what?*

**quis**, quā, quid, indef. pron., *any, any one, anything*

**quisnam**, quaenam, quidnam, interrog. pron., *who? what?*

**quisquam**, quaequam, quidquam, indef. pron., *used after a negative expressed or implied, any one, anything, any*

**quisque**, quaeque, quidque, pron., *each, every*; *optimus quisque, all the best men*; *primo quoque tempore, as soon as possible*

**quivis**, quaevis, quidvis, indef. pron., *whoever or whatever you please*; *any one, anything*

**quō**, adv., *whither*

**quoad**, conj., *as long as, until, so far as*

**quōd**, conj., *that, because*

**quodsi**, conj., *but if*

**quōmīnūs**, conj., *by which the less, that not, from*; *used after verbs of hindering*

**quōmōdo**, adv., *in what manner, how*

**quondam**, adv., *once upon a time, formerly*

**quōniam**, conj., *because, since, as*

**quōque**, conj., *also*

**quorsum**, adv., *to what place, whither, to what purpose*

**quōtannis**, adv., *yearly, every year*

**quōtidīānus**, -a, -um, adj., *daily*

**quōtidīē**, adv., *daily*

**quōtīenscumque**, adv., *however often, as often as*

**rādix**, -icis, f., *a root, the foot of a hill*

**rārus**, -a, -um, adj., *far apart, scattered, few, rare*

**rātio**, -ōnis, f., *reckoning, calculation, account, plan, method, system*

**rātus**, -a, -um, adj. (part. of reor), *fixed, established, ratified, confirmed*

**rēcēdo**, -ēre, -cessi, -cessum, v. 3. a., *to go back, recede, withdraw*

**rēcīdo**, -ēre, -cīdi, -cāsum, v. 3. a., *to fall back*

**rēcīpio**, -ēre, -cepi, -ceptum, v. 3. a., *to take back, recover, admit, receive*

**rēconcīlio**, v. 1. a., *to win back, reconcile, re-establish*

**rectus**, -a, -um, adj., *straight, right, correct*

**rēcumbo**, -ēre, -cūbui, -cūbitum, v. 3. a., *to lie down, recline (at table)*  
**reddo**, -ēre, -didi, -ditum, v. 3. a., *to give back, restore, render; litteras reddere, to deliver a letter*  
**rēdeo**, -īre, -īvi or -ii, -ītum, v. irreg., *to go back, return; to come in to one (as income); in gratiam redire cum aliquo, to be reconciled to some one*  
**rēdigo**, -ēre, -ēgi, -actum, v. 3. a., *to bring back, reduce*  
**rēdimo**, -ēre, -ēmi, -emptum, v. 3. a., *to buy back, redeem*  
**rēditus**, -ūs, m., *a return*  
**rēdūco**, -ēre, -duxi, -ductum, v. 3. a., *to lead back, bring back, re-marry*  
**rēfēro**, -ferre, rettūli, relatum, v. irreg., *to bring back, refer (a matter to anyone), to relate, quote; gratiam referre, to repay a kindness, prove one's gratitude*  
**rēficio**, -ēre, -feci, -fectum, v. 3. a., *to repair, restore*  
**rēfringo**, -ēre, -frēgi, -fractum, v. 3. a., *to break down, break open*  
**rēfugio**, -ēre, -fūgi, -fūgitum, v. 3. n., *to fly back, fly for refuge*  
**rēgio**, -ōnis, f., *a region, district*  
**rēgius**, -a, -um, adj., *royal*  
**regno**, v. 1. a., *to reign*  
**regnum**, -i, n., *kingly power, rule, kingdom*

**rēligio**, -ōnis, f., *reverence, religious scruple, religious obligation, conscientiousness; sanctity*  
**rēlinquo**, -ēre, -liqui, -lictum, v. 3. a., *to leave, leave behind, abandon*  
**rēliquiae**, -arum, f., *remains*  
**rēliquus**, -a, -um, adj., *remaining, left, the rest of*  
**rēmex**, -igis, m., *a rower*  
**rēminiscor**, -i, v. 3. dep., *to call to mind, remember*  
**rēmissus**, -a, -um, part. of remitto as adj., *slack, loose, relaxed, easy-going*  
**rēmitto**, -ēre, -misi, -misum, v. 3. a., *to send back, loosen, give up; se remittere, to refresh oneself*  
**rēmōtus**, -a, -um, part. of removeo as adj., *removed, distant, remote*  
**rēmōveo**, -ēre, -mōvi, -motum, v. 2. a., *to remove, withdraw*  
**rēnovo**, v. 1. a., *to renew*  
**rēnuntio**, v. 1. a., *to bring back word, announce; retract, break off, renounce*  
**reor**, rēri, rātus sum, v. 2. dep., *to think*  
**rēpello**, -ēre, reppūli, repulsum, v. 3. a., *to drive back, repel*  
**rēpentinus**, -a, -um, adj., *sudden*  
**rēpērio**, -īre, reppēri, rēpertum, v. 4. a., *to find*  
**rēprēhendo**, -ēre, -di, -sum, v. 3. a., *to find fault with, blame*

- rēprīmo**, -ēre, -pressi, -pres-sum, v. 3. a., to check, repress, put down
- rēpugno**, v. 1. n., to fight against, resist
- rēpulsā**, -ae, f., refusal, denial, rejection, defeat at an election
- rēpūto**, v. 1. a., to think over, consider
- rēquīro**, -ēre, -quīsīvi, -quīsītum, v. 3. a., to seek after, need, require, feel the want of
- rēs**, rēi, f., a thing, affair, business; res familiaris, property; rem gerere, to carry on an undertaking; in pl., property
- rēsācro**, v. 1. a., to consecrate afresh; to free from a curse
- rescindo**, -ēre, -scīdi, -scis-sum, v. 3. a., to tear down, break down, destroy; annul, repeal
- rescisco**, -ēre, -scīvi or -ii, -ītum, v. 3. a., to learn, ascertain
- rēsisto**, -ēre, -stīti, -stītum, v. 3. n., to stand still, stand firm; with dat., to resist, oppose
- respicio**, -ēre, -spexi, -spec-tum, v. 3. n. and a., to look back; look back at; regard, have regard for
- respondeo**, -ēre, -spondi, -spon-sum, v. 2. a., to answer
- responsum**, -i, n., an answer
- respublica**, reipublicae, f., the state, public affairs, politics
- restituo**, -ēre, -ui, -ūtum, v. 3. a., to set up again, replace, restore, give back
- rētardo**, v. 1. a., to delay, hinder, impede
- rētīneo**, -ēre, -ui, -tentum, v. 2. a., to hold back, detain, restrain
- reus**, -i, m., an accused person, defendant, prisoner; aliquem reum facere, to put a man on his trial, accuse him
- rēvērā**, adv., in truth, in reality
- rēverto**, -ēre, -ti, -sum, v. 3. n., also pass. form used as deponent, to turn back, turn round, return
- rēvōco**, v. 1. a., to recall
- rex**, rēgis, m., a king
- rhapsōdia**, -ae, f., a rhapsody, a book of Homer
- rōbūr**, -ōris, n., oak-wood, oak; hardness, strength, power; the best part or flower of anything
- rōbustūs**, -a, -uni, strong, vigorous
- rōgo**, v. 1. a., to ask
- Rōmā**, -ae, f., Rome
- rostrum**, -i, n., a beak, the beak or ram of a ship
- rūmor**, -ōris, m., a report, rumour
- rursus**, adv., again
- sācellum**, -i, n., a chapel, shrine
- sācer**, -cra, -crum, adj., sacred; neut. pl., sacra, -orum, as subs., sacred rites, sacrifices

**sacerdos**, -ōtis, m. and f., a priest, priestess  
**sacrarium**, -i, n., a shrine, sacred place, sanctuary  
**sacrilegium**, -i, n., the stealing of sacred things, sacrilege  
**saepō**, adv., often  
**saepio**, -ire, saepsi, saeptum, v. 4. a., to fence in, enclose  
**sagacitas**, -ātis, f., shrewdness, sagacity  
**Sālaminus**, -a, -um, adj., of Salamis  
**Sālāmis**, -īnis, f., Salamis, an island near the coast of Attica where the Greek fleet defeated the Persian  
**salto**, v. l. a., to dance  
**sālum**, -i, n., salt water, brine, the sea  
**sālūs**, -ūtis, f., soundness, safety, health, prosperity, greeting  
**salvus**, -a, -um, adj., safe  
**Sāmīus**, -a, -um, adj., Samian, of Samos  
**Sāmos**, -i, f., Samos, an island in the Aegean Sea  
**sancitās**, -ātis, f., holiness, sanctity, integrity, honour  
**sanguis**, -īnis, m., blood  
**sāpiens**, -ntis, adj., wise  
**Sardes**, -ium, f., Sardis, capital of Lydia in Asia Minor  
**sātellēs**, -ītis, m. and f., an attendant  
**sātis**, adv., enough  
**sātius**, adv., comp. of satis, preferable, better  
**sātrāpes**, -is, m., a governor of a province, satrap

**scaena**, -ae, f., the stage  
**scōlērātus**, -a, -um, adj., wicked, impious, accursed  
**scōllūs**, -ēris, n., a crime  
**scienter**, adv., knowingly, wisely, skilfully  
**scio**, -ire, scivi, scitum, v. 4. a., to know  
**scitum**, -i, n., a decree  
**scribo**, -ere, scripsi, scriptum, v. 3. a., to write  
**scriptūra**, -ae, f., writing  
**scūtum**, -i, n., a shield  
**Scýros**, -i, f., Scyros, an island in the Aegean Sea  
**Scýtha**, -ae, m., a Scythian  
**se**, sui, reflexive pron., self, himself, herself, themselves  
**sēcūs**, adv., comp. of secus, the less. See **setius**  
**sēcundus**, -a, -um, adj., the following, second; favourable, fortunate, prosperous  
**sēcūrus**, -a, -um, adj., free from care, fearless; safe  
**sēcus**, adv., otherwise  
**sēd**, conj., but  
**sēdeo**, -ēre, sēdi, sessum, v. 2. n., to sit  
**sēdo**, v. l. a., to soothe, calm, appease  
**segnis**, -e, adj., sluggish, inactive, slow  
**sēmēl**, adv., once  
**sēmiānīmīs**, -e, adj., half-alive, half-dead  
**sempēr**, adv., always  
**sēnectūs**, -ūtis, f., old age  
**sēnesco**, -ēre, sēnui, to grow old, grow weak, wane  
**sensus**, -ūs, m., feeling, sense, inclination, sentiment

**sententia**, -ae, f., *feeling, opinion, decision, meaning, vote, sentence*; *ex sententia*, according to one's wishes

**sentiō**, -īre, sensi, sensum, v. 4. a., *to feel, perceive, think, be of opinion*

**sēpēlio**, -īre, -īvi or -ii, sepul-tum, v. 4. a., *to bury*

**septem**, adj., indecl., *seven*

**septemtriones**, -um, m., *the great bear, or the little bear; the north*

**septingenti**, -ae, -a, num. adj., *seven hundred*

**septuagintā**, num. adj., indecl., *seventy*

**sēpulcrum**, -i, n., *a sepulchre, tomb*

**sēquor**, -i, sēcutus sum, v. 3. dep., *to follow*

**sermo**, -ōnis, m., *talk, conversation, discourse, language*

**sēro**, -ēre, -uī, sertum, v. 3. a., *to join, interweave*

**servio**, -īre, -īvi or -ii, -itum, v. 4. n., *to be a slave to, serve, be of service to, gratify*

**servitūs**, -ūtis, f., *slavery*

**servo**, v. 1. a., *to preserve, save, keep*

**servus**, -i, m., *a slave*

**sētius**, adv., comp. of secus, *the less*; chiefly in phrases, *haud setius, nihilo setius, none the less*

**Seuthes**, -is, m., *Seuthes, a Thracian king*

**sēvēritas**, -ātis, f., *seriousness, gravity, strictness, severity*

**sex**, num. adj., indecl., *six*

**sexagēni**, -ae, -a, num. adj., *sixty apiece*

**sextus**, -a, -um, num. adj., *sixth*

**sī**, conj., *if*

**sic**, adv., *thus, so, in such a manner*

**Sicilia**, -ae, f., *Sicily*

**sicūt**, adv., *just as, as*

**sido**, -ēre, sidi, v. 3. n., *to settle, sink down*

**Sigēum**, -i, n., *Sigeum, a promontory and town in Troas*

**significo**, v. 1. a., *to show by signs, point out, signify, mean*

**signo**, v. 1. a., *to set a mark upon, seal*

**signum**, -i, *a sign, mark, military standard, signal, seal*

**similitudo**, -inis, f., *likeness, resemblance*

**simul**, adv., *at the same time, together*; *simul ac or atque*, as soon as

**simūlo**, v. 1. a., *to make like, feign, pretend*

**simultas**, -ātis, f., *a quarrel, dissension, rivalry*

**sīn**, conj., *but if*

**sīnē**, prep. gov. abl., *without*

**singulāris**, -e, adj., *alone, single, solitary, of one man*

**singūli**, -ae, -a, adj., *one each; separate, single, individual*

**situs**, -a, -um, part. of sino, *situated, placed*

**sōbrus**, -a, -um, *sober*

**sōcer**, -ēri, m., *a father-in-law*

**sōciālis**, -e, adj., *of allies, allied, social*; *bellum sociale*, a war between allies



**sōciētās**, -ātis, f., *association, partnership, alliance*  
**sōciūs**, -i, m., *an ally*  
**Sōcrātes**, -is, m., *Socrates, the Athenian philosopher, put to death, B.C. 399*  
**sōleo**, -ēre, sōlūtus sum, v. 2. semi-dep., *to be wont, be accustomed*  
**sōlītūdo**, -inis, f., *solitude*  
**sollīcīto**, v. 1. a., *to disturb, harass, stir up, tempt, solicit*  
**sōlum**, adv., *alone, only*  
**sōlus**, -a, -um, gen. solius, adj., *alone, only*  
**solvo**, -ēre, solvi, sōlūtum, v. 3. a., *to loosen, release, set free, dissolve, pay*  
**sōnītus**, -ūs, m., *a sound, noise*  
**Sōphrōsynē**, -es, f., *Sophrosyne, daughter of Dionysius*  
**sōpio**, -ire, -īvi, or -ii, -itum, v. 4. a., *to lull to sleep, put to sleep*  
**sōpor**, -ōris, m., *sleep, a sleeping draught*  
**sōror**, -ōris, f., *a sister*  
**Sparta**, -ae, f., *Sparta*  
**spectācūlum**, -i, n., *a show, spectacle, stage-play*  
**specto**, v. 1. a., *to behold, look at, look on; to aim or tend in some direction; longe alio spectare, to aim at something quite different*  
**spēcūlātor**, -ōris, m., *a scout*  
**spēro**, v. 1. a., *to hope*  
**spes**, -ei, f., *hope*  
**spīritus**, -ūs, m., *breath, spirit, haughty spirit, pride*

**splendīdus**, -a, -um, adj., *bright, shining, splendid*  
**splendor**, -ōris, m., *brightness, splendour, magnificence*  
**spōlio**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1. a., *to strip, spoil*  
**spondeo**, -ēre, spōpondi, sponsum, v. 2. a., *to pledge, promise*  
**sponde**, abl. of def., noun used as adv., *voluntarily, of one's own accord*  
**stātīm**, adv., *immediately*  
**stātua**, -ae, f., *a statue*  
**stātuo**, -ēre, -ui, -ūtum, v. 3. a., *to set up, fix, appoint, determine*  
**stātus**, -ūs, m., *position, attitude, standing, rank or position in life*  
**Stēsāgōras**, -ae, m., *Stesagoras, brother of Miltiades*  
**sto**, stāre, stēti, stātum, v. 1. n., *to stand*  
**stōlīdus**, -a, -um, adj., *dull, senseless, stupid*  
**strēpītus**, -ūs, m., *a noise, din, clatter*  
**struo**, -ēre, struxi, structum, v. 3. a., *to pile up, build*  
**Strýmōn**, -ōnis, m., *the river Strymon, the boundary between Thrace and Macedonia*  
**stūdeo**, -ēre, -ui, v. 2. n., *to be eager or zealous, to take pains about, be desirous of, aim at*  
**stūdium**, -i, n., *zeal, eagerness, study, pursuit, tastes*  
**suādeo**, -ēre, suāsi, suāsum, v. 2. a., *to advise, urge, persuade*

**sūb**, prep. gov. acc. and abl.,  
*under, beneath, close up to,*  
*towards*

**sūbālāris**, -e, adj., *carried*  
*under the arm*

**subdūco**, -ēre, -duxi, -ductum,  
v. 3. a., *to draw from*  
*under, withdraw, steal away*

**sūbīcio**, -ēre, -īeci, -iectum,  
v. 3. a., *to put under, sub-*  
*stitute, subject*

**sūbīto**, adv., *suddenly*

**sūbītus**, -a, -um, adj., *sudden*

**sublēvo**, v. 1. a., *to lift up,*  
*support, sustain, lighten*

**submōveo**, -ēre, -mōvi, -mō-  
tum, v. 2. a., *to move*  
*away, remove, withdraw,*  
*dislodge*

**subsīdium**, -i, n., *help, rein-*  
*forcement, support*

**substītuo**, -ēre, -ui, -ūtum,  
v. 3. a., *to put under, sub-*  
*stitute*

**subsum**, -esse, -fui, v. irreg.,  
*to be under, be near at hand*

**succēdo**, -ēre, -cessi, -cessum,  
v. 3. a., *to draw near, fol-*  
*low after, take the place of,*  
*succeed to*

**succendo**, -ēre, -cendi, -cēn-  
sum, v. 3. a., *to set on fire*  
*from beneath, kindle*

**succumbo**, -ēre, -cūbui, -cūbī-  
tum, v. 3. n., *to sink down,*  
*yield, succumb*

**succurro**, -ēre, -curri, -cursum,  
v. 3. n., *to run to the aid of,*  
*help, assist*

**suffrāgium**, -i, n., *a vote*

**suffrāgor**, v. 1. dep., *to vote*  
*for, support*

**sum**, esse, fui, v. irreg., *to*  
*be*

**summa**, -ae, f., *the chief thing,*  
*highest position; summa im-*  
*perii, the supreme authority*

**summus**, -a, -um, adj., sup. of  
*superus, highest, topmost,*  
*highest part of, chief*

**sūmo**, -ēre, sumpsī, sumptum,  
v. 3. a., *to take*

**sumptus**, -ūs, m., *expense,*  
*cost*

**sūper**, adv. and prep. gov.  
acc. and abl., *over, above,*  
*concerning, about; esse*  
*super = superesse, to re-*  
*main over, be left*

**superbe**, adv., *haughtily,*  
*proudly*

**sūpērior**, -us, adj., comp. of  
*superus, upper, superior,*  
*previous, former*

**sūpēro**, v. 1. a., *to overcome,*  
*surpass, conquer, pass by*

**supersum**, -esse, -fui, v. irreg.,  
*to be over, remain, survive,*  
*be left*

**suppedito**, v. 1. a., *to supply*

**suppēto**, -ēre, -petivi, -peti-  
tum, v. 3. n., *to be at hand,*  
*be present, be sufficient*

**supplex**, -icis, adj., *suppliant*

**supplicium**, -i, n., *punishment*

**suprā**, adv., *above, beyond,*  
*more than*

**sūprēmus**, -a, -um, adj., sup.  
of *superus, highest, best*

**surgo**, -ēre, surrexi, surrec-  
tum, v. 3. n., *to rise,*  
*arise*

**Sūsāmīthres**, -is, m., *Susa-*  
*mīthres, a Persian*

**suscipio**, -ēre, -cēpi, -ceptum, v. 3. a., *to take up, undertake, support, receive*

**suspicio**, -ēre, -spexi, -spectum, v. 3. a. and n., *to look up, look up to, respect, suspect*

**suspicio**, -ōnis, f., *suspicion*

**suspīcor**, v. 1. dep., *to suspect*

**sustīneo**, -ēre, -tīnui, -tentum, v. 2. a., *to uphold, sustain, support; withstand, keep at bay*

**suus**, -a, -um, possess. pron. and adj., *his own, her own, their own, one's own*

**sympōsium**, -i, n., *a banquet, the banquet, title of one of Plato's dialogues*

**Syrācūsae**, -arum, f., *Syracuse, a Greek city in Sicily*

**Syrācūsānus**, -a, -um, adj., *Syracusan*

**tābernāculum**, -i, n., *a tent*

**tāceo**, -ēre, -ui, -itum, v. 2. n. and a., *to be silent; keep silence about something, keep it secret*

**Taenārum**, -i, n., *Taenarum, a promontory and town in S. of Laconia, now C. Matapan*

**taenia**, -ae, f., *a band, fillet*

**tālentum**, -i, n., *a talent, a sum of money equal to about £240*

**tālis**, -ē, adj., *of such kind, such*

**tam**, adv., *so, so much*

**tāmen**, conj., *nevertheless, however*

**tantum**, adv., *so much; only, so far only*

**tantus**, -a, -um, adj., *so great; abl. tanto, by so much*

**tardus**, -a, -um, adj., *slow, sluggish, late*

**Tārentum**, -i, n., *Tarentum, a Greek town in S. of Italy*

**Taurus**, -i, m., *Mount Taurus, a range dividing Asia Minor from Syria*

**tectum**, -i, n., *a roof, a house*

**tēgo**, -ēre, texi, tectum, v. 3. a., *to cover, conceal, protect*

**tālum**, -i, n., *a dart, weapon*

**tempestas**, -ātis, f., *weather (good or bad), a storm, tempest; calamity, misfortune*

**tempus**, -ōris, n., *time, fit time, season, occasion; temporibus servire, to yield to the necessity of the moment*

**tendo**, -ēre, tētendi, tensum and tentum, v. 3. a., *to stretch, direct one's course, tend*

**tēneo**, -ēre, -ui, tentum, v. 2. a., *to hold, keep*

**tēnuis**, -ē, adj., *thin, slight, small; trifling, insignificant*

**tēnus**, prep. gov. abl. and gen., *follows its noun, as far as, up to*

**terra**, -ae, f., *earth, land*

**terrestris**, -e, adj., *of the land, land*

**tertius**, -a, -um, num. adj., *third*

**testa**, -ae, f., *a piece of tile, or pottery; the voting tile used in ostracism at Athens*

**testātus**, -a, -um, adj., *witnessed, attested, proved by witnesses*

**testīmōnium**, -i, n., *evidence, testimony, proof*

**testor**, v. l. dep., *to bear witness, give evidence; call to witness, protest, declare solemnly*

**testūdo**, -inis, f., *a tortoise; a shed or mantlet to protect soldiers attacking a wall; also formed by holding shields over their heads*

**testūla**, -ae, f., *a bit of tile, a voting tablet used by the Athenians in ostracism*

**Thāsīus**, -a, -um, adj., *Thasian, of Thasos, an island in the Aegean Sea near Thrace*

**Thāsus** or -os, -i, f., *Thasos, an island in the Aegean Sea near Thrace*

**Thēbae**, -arum, f., *Thebes, the chief city of Boeotia*

**Thēbānus**, -a, -um, adj., *Theban, of Thebes*

**Thēmistōcles**, -is and -i, m., *Themistocles, the Athenian general and statesman*

**Theōpompus**, -i, m., *Theopompus, of Chios, a Greek historian, born about 378 B.C.*

**Thērāmēnes**, -ae, m., *Theramenes, one of the thirty tyrants of Athens*

**Thermōpylae**, -arum, f., *Thermopylae, a pass leading from Thessaly into Phocis, between the sea and M. Oeta*

**Thrācia**, -ae, f., *Thrace*

**Thraessa**, -ae, f., *a Thracian woman*

**Thrasylulus**, -i, m., *Thrasylulus, an Athenian, who freed his country from the thirty tyrants*

**Thrax**, -acis, m., *a Thracian*

**Thūcydides**, -is, m., *Thucydides, the famous Athenian historian*

**Thūrii**, -orum, m., *Thurii, a Greek city in S. of Italy, in the Gulf of Tarentum*

**tibia**, -ae, f., *a pipe, flute*

**Tīmaeus**, -i, m., *Timaeus, a Greek historian, of Sicily, born about 352 B.C.*

**tīmeo**, -ēre, -ui, v. 2. a., *to fear*

**tīmīdus**, -a, -um, adj., *timid*

**tīmor**, -ōris, m., *fear*

**Tīmōthēus**, -i, m., *Timotheus, son of Conon*

**Tīribāzus**, -i, m., *Tiribazus, a Persian satrap in Asia Minor*

**Tissāphernes**, -is, m., *Tissaphernes, a Persian satrap*

**Tithraustes**, -is, m., *Tithraustes, a Persian officer*

**tollo**, -ere, sustūli, sublatum, v. 3. a., *to lift, raise, take away, remove, get rid of, do away with*

**tōt**, num. adj., indecl., *so many, many*

**tōtīdem**, num. adj., indecl., *the same number, as many*

**tōtus**, -a, -um, gen. -ius, *the whole, entire; adverbially, wholly, entirely*

**tracto**, v. l. a., *to take in hand, handle, treat of, discuss*

**tractus**, -ūs, m., a drawing, dragging; an extent, tract of country  
**trādo**, -ēre, -didi, -ditum, v. 3. a., to give up, hand over, deliver; betray, record  
**trādūco**, -ēre, -duxi, -ductum, v. 3. a., to lead across, transport  
**trāho**, -ēre, traxi, tractum, v. 3. a., to drag, draw, prolong, attract  
**trāicio**, -ēre, -iēci, -iectum, v. 3. a., to throw across, convey across, transport; pass over, cross  
**transeo**, -ire, -ivi or -ii, -itum, v. irreg., to go across, cross over  
**transféro**, -ferre, -tūli, -lātum, v. irreg. a., to carry across, transport, transfer  
**transigo**, -ēre, -ēgi, -actum, v. 3. a., to finish, settle, conclude, transact  
**transporto**, v. l. a., to carry across, transport  
**trēcenti**, -ae, -a, adj., three hundred  
**trēs**, tria, num. adj., three  
**tribuo**, -ēre, -ui, -ūtum, v. 3. a., to assign, bestow, grant  
**trīgintā**, num. adj., indecl., thirty  
**triplex**, -icis, adj., threefold, triple  
**tripōs** or -ūs, -ōdis, m., a three-legged seat, three-legged vessel or tripod  
**trirēmīs**, -ē, adj., having three banks of oars; as subs., a

trireme, i.e. a ship with three banks of oars  
**Trōās**, -ādis, adj., f., Trojan; as subs., f., the Troad, i.e. the district around Troy, in the N.W. of Asia Minor  
**Troezen**, -ēnis, f., Troezen, an ancient city of Argolis, in N.E. of the Peloponnese  
**trōpaeum**, -i, n., a sign of victory, a trophy, originally the trunk of a tree, on which were fixed arms taken from the vanquished  
**tū**, tui, pers. pron., thou  
**tūba**, -ae, f., a trumpet  
**tueor**, -ēri, taitus sum, v. 2. dep., to look at; look after, defend, protect  
**tum**, adv., then; cum ... tum, both ... and  
**tūmultus**, -ūs, m., an uproar, disturbance, tumult, civil war  
**turpis**, -e, adj., ugly, base, disgraceful  
**turpītōr**, adv., disgracefully  
**turpītudo**, -inis, f., ugliness, baseness, disgrace  
**tūto**, adv., in safety, safely  
**tūtus**, -a, -um, adj., safe; in tuto, in safety  
**týrannus**, -i, m., a tyrant, an absolute ruler  
**ūbī**, adv., where  
**ulciscor**, -i, ultus sum, v. 3. dep., to avenge oneself on, punish; to avenge (wrongs, etc.)  
**ullus**, -a, -um, gen. -ius, adj., any  
**umquam**, adv., ever

**undē**, adv., *whence*  
**undique**, adv., *from every side, on every side*

**universus**, -a, -um, adj., *all together, whole, entire, universal*

**unus**, -a, -um, gen. -ius, adj., *one, alone, only*

**unusquisque**, unaquaque, unumquidque, adj., *each several person, or thing*

**urbānus**, -a, -um, adj., *of the city*; urbani as subs., *townsfolk*

**urbs**, urbis, f., *a city*

**usque**, adv., *all the way, right onwards, continuously*; usque ad, *as far as, up to*

**usus**, -ūs, m., *use, usage, custom, practice, habit*; magno usui, esse, *to be of great advantage*; usu venire, *to happen, occur*

**ut**, conj., *as, when*; (with subjunctive) *in order that, so that*

**uterque**, utraque, utrumque, adj., *each of two, both*

**utilis**, -ē, adj., *useful, advantageous, expedient*

**utilitās**, -ātis, f., *usefulness, utility, advantage, expediency*

**utor**, -i, usus sum, v. 3. dep. gov. abl., *to use, employ, enjoy, experience, undergo*

**utrum**, conj., *whether*

**uxor**, -ōris, f., *a wife*

**vacuēfācio**, -ēre, -fēci, -factum, v. 3. a., *to make empty, to empty*

**vāleo**, -ēre, -ui, v. 2. n., *to be strong, be in health; be powerful, avail, be valid, prevail*; quo valet, *what is the force or meaning of?*

**valva**, -ae, f., *one leaf of a folding door*; gen. in pl., *a door*

**vārius**, -a, -um, adj., *various, varied, different, changeable, untrustworthy*

**vectigal**, -ālis, n., *a tax, tribute, revenue, duty on goods imported*

**vēho**, -ēre, vixi, vectum, v. 3. a., *to carry*

**vēl**, conj., *or*; vel ... vel, *either ... or*

**vello**, -ēre, vulsi and velli, vulsum, v. 3. a., *to pluck, tear out, pull out*

**vēnēnum**, -ī, n., *poison*

**vēnērius**, -a, -um, adj., *of or belonging to Venus, i.e. of love*

**vēnēror**, v. l. dep., *to reverence, adore, revere*

**vēnia**, -ae, f., *mercy, pardon, favour, permission*

**vēnio**, -īre, vēni, ventum, v. 4. n., *to come*

**vēnor**, v. l. dep., *to hunt*

**ventus**, -i, m., *wind*

**vēnumdo**, -āre, -dēdi, -dātum, v. l. a., *to put up for sale, sell*

**verbum**, -i, n., *a word*; verba facere, *to speak*

**vērē**, ad., *truly*

**vēreor**, -ēri, -itus sum, v. 2. dep., *to fear*

**vergo**, -ēre, no perf. or sup., *to bend, turn, incline, slope*

**vēro**, adv., *in truth, truly*  
**versor**, v. 1. dep., *to dwell, stay, be situated, be engaged in*

**versus**, -ūs, m., *a verse*  
**versus**, prep. gov. acc., *towards, facing*

**vērūm**, conj., *in truth, but*  
**vester**, -tra, -trum, poss. pron., *your, yours*

**vestimentum**, -i, n., *clothing*  
**vestio**, -īre, -īvi or -īi, -itum, v. 4. a., *to clothe*

**vestis**, -is, f., *clothes, clothing*  
**vestītus**, -ūs, m., *dress, clothing*

**vēto**, -āre, vētui, vētītum, v. 1. a., *to forbid*

**vētus**, -ēris, adj., *old, ancient, former*

**vicem**, no nom., gen. -is, f., *change, vicissitude, change of fortune, chance*

**vicēni**, -ae, -a, distrib. num. adj., *twenty apiece*

**vicēsīmus**, -a, -um, num. adj., *twentieth*

**vicīnitas**, -ātis, f., *neighbourhood, nearness, proximity*

**victor**, -ōris, m., *a conqueror*  
**victōria**, -ae, f., *victory*

**victus**, -ūs, m., *food, provisions, manner of life*

**video**, -ēre, vidi, visum, v. 2. a., *to see; in pass., to seem*

**vigeo**, -ēre, -ui, v. 2. n., *to be strong, flourish, thrive*

**vīgilia**, -ae, f., *wakefulness, watching, a watch*

**vīginti**, num. adj., indecl., *twenty*

**vinco**, -ēre, vici, victum, v. 3. a., *to conquer*

**vinculum**, and **vinculum**, -i, n., *a bond, chain; in pl. may be rendered prison*

**vindico**, v. 1. a., *to claim, defend, avenge; in libertatem vindicare, to set free*

**vīnea**, -ae, f., *a penthouse, shed, mantlet, was brought up to the walls of a besieged town to protect the assailants*

**vinolentus**, -a, -um, adj., *full of wine, intoxicated*

**vīnum**, -i, n., *wine*

**violo**, v. 1. a., *to violate, do violence to*

**vīr**, vīri, m., *a man (as opposed to a woman), husband*

**virgūla**, -ae, f., *a little rod, wand, shoot*

**vīritim**, adv., *man by man, individually*

**virtūs**, -ūtis, f., *courage, virtue, excellence, merit*

**vīs**, no gen. or dat., acc. vim, abl. vi, *force, violence, quantity; in pl., strength*

**vīso**, -ēre, vīsi, vīsum, v. 3. a., *to look at, visit*

**vīta**, -ae, f., *life*

**vītium**, -i, n., *a defect, fault, vice*

**vīvo**, -ēre, vixi, victum, v. 3. n., *to live, be alive*

**vīvus**, -a, -um, adj., *alive*

**vōcāto**, v. 1. a., *to be in the habit of calling, call, name*

**vōco**, v. 1. a., *to call*

**vōlo**, velle, vōlui, v. irreg., *to be willing, wish, purpose*

**völūmen**, -īnis, n., a roll of  
writing, book, volume

**völuntas**, -atis, f., will, wish,  
inclination, goodwill, affec-  
tion

**vötum**, -ī, n., a vow, a wish;  
votum suscipere, to take a  
vow

**vulgo**, adv., openly, publicly,  
commonly

**vulgus**, -ī, m. and n., the  
common people, the mass

**vulnĕro**, v. l. a., to wound

**vulnus**, -ĕris, n., a wound

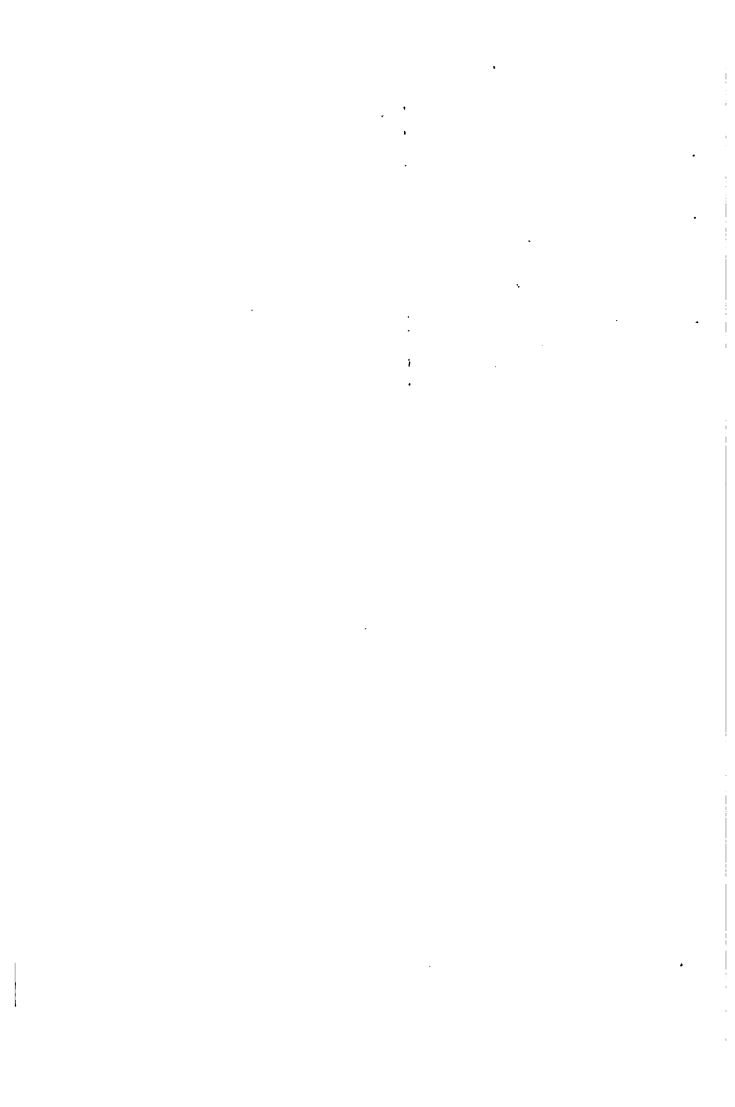
**vultus**, -ūs, m., the face,  
features, expression of coun-  
tenance

**Xerxes**, -is, m., Xerxes, king  
of Persia at the time of  
Salamis

**Zăcynthius**, -a, -um, adj., of  
Zacynthus

**Zăcynthus**, -ī, f., Zacynthus,  
an island off the west coast  
of Greece, now Zante





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